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The Mercury.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1868, and is now in its one hundred and forty-fourth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, with the exception of the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns, filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farm and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

ROGER WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 285, Order Sons of St. George—Harry Dawson, President; Fred Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays. 12, '10

DANISH BROTHERHOOD—Erik Christensen, President; Anton Christensen, Secretary. Meets second and fourth Mondays. 12, '10

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—Andrew S. McKillop, President; Daniel J. Coughlin, Secretary. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays. 12, '10

DAUGHTERS OF THE THISTLE, No. 8, P. E. S. President, Miss Margaret McKillop, Secretary, Mrs. Adam Hemphill. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. 12, '10

ADMIRAL THOMAS CAMP, Spanish War Veterans. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays. Commanders, Frederick J. McNelis, Adjutant, Gus Segura. 12, '10

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians (Division 1)—President, Miss Mary F. Sullivan; Secretary, Mrs. James Lynch. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays. 12, '10

REDWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P.—James O. Walsh, Chancellor; Commander, Robert B. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seal. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays. 12, '10

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 8, U. R. K. of P. (Sir Knight) Captain P. A. C. Stuart, V. V. Schwarz, Recorder. Meets first Fridays. 12, '10

CLAY McLEOD, No. 181—Hueh S. McKillop, Chief; Alexander Gillies, Secretary. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays. 12, '10

NEWPORT LODGE, No. 229, Independent Order Sons of Benjamin—Louis Loeck, President; Louis W. Kravetz, Secretary. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays. 12, '10

Local Matters.

Block Island Celebration.

Saturday, September 2nd, will be a big day on Block Island, when many of the leading citizens of the State will be present to take part in the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the purchase and settlement of Block Island in 1661. Governor Pothier, Senator Lippitt and other representatives of the State government will participate in the exercises and it is expected that most of the members of the General Assembly will attend.

There will be exercises in the morning at 10 o'clock at Cow Cove, at which Rev. Dr. Roberts will preside, and addresses will be made by Senator Henry F. Lippitt, and Hon. George W. Gardner, Collector of the Port of Providence.

The more extended exercises will be held at the First Baptist Meeting House at one p. m., Hon. Thomas W. Bicknell presiding. The programme includes addresses by Governor Aram J. Pothier, Hon. T. W. Bicknell, Hon. Roswell B. Burdick, Hon. William P. Sheffield and Hon. John P. Sanborn. Dr. Roberts will offer prayer, and David J. White, clerk of the Rhode Island Senate will sing.

About a thousand invitations are being sent out to prominent people throughout the State to attend the exercises and there will probably be a large number present. Rev. H. N. Roberts, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist Church at Block Island, is chairman of the citizens committee, and the celebration is under the auspices of the Rhode Island Citizens' Historical Association.

Revere Beach and Nantasket Beach, each a few miles from Boston and under the control of the Metropolitan Park Commission of Massachusetts, have been visited by Newport's aldermanic committee, and a careful study made of the conditions there. The visit was made last Sunday when there were large crowds at both beaches, and every opportunity was afforded the Newporters to make a study of the means for accommodating large crowds. Although there are large amusement parks at both these places they are outside the limits of the State reservation and the Metropolitan Park Commission devotes its attention to the comfort of the bathers.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of aldermen which was set for Thursday evening was postponed until Friday evening on account of lack of quorum.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has been in Newport this week, coming on his handsome steam yacht Comair.

Important Estates Sold.

Several important real estate transactions have been recorded in Newport within the past few days, and it is rumored that there are still others pending, which may mean a considerable boom in certain sections of the city. It is believed that some of these purchases have been made at this time in order to anticipate any rise in values which might make the property more difficult to secure.

Commodore Arthur Curtiss James, whose fine new residence on Beacon Hill has been occupied this year for the first time, has purchased the Herman B. Duryea estate, known as "Edgehill," and which is occupied this year by Mr. J. Francis A. Clark. This estate contains about 22 acres of land and a fine house, the latter having been designed by the well known firm of McKim, Mead & White for Mr. George Gordon King. It was sold about eleven years ago to Mr. Herman B. Duryea. This estate has a fine harbor frontage and extends back almost to the present holdings of Commodore James, and it is believed that the small intervening tract will also be secured by him. He will then have the largest estate in Newport and a splendid location, having the advantage of high land and a harbor privilege at the same time. The Duryea property is taxed for \$50,795.

Mr. T. S. Butler, who bought the Colford property a couple of years ago and has since occupied it, has purchased the so-called polo lot, and this is taken as an indication that there will be a revival of polo here by another season. It is anticipated that the polo matches that have been held at Narragansett Pier will be transferred to Newport, and in fact there have already been matches here this year, when none were expected. Mr. Butler is himself a crack player and takes a deep interest in all that pertains to the game.

Mr. Stuart Duncan of New York has purchased the land on Harrison avenue belonging to Arthur T. Kemp, and it is expected that he will begin the erection of a fine residence there before long. Mr. Duncan is spending his first season in Newport, occupying this year the Henry White place on Harrison avenue.

There have been other wealthy men in Newport within the past few weeks looking over property here, and it would not be at all surprising if there should be further transactions recorded before the winter comes. A building boom in the lower section of the city is expected by many.

A Veteran.

On Wednesday next, August 30th, Mr. Ans Eldred of this city will have reached the ripe age of 91 years. He is believed to be the oldest man in the city. If there are any older we would be pleased to have the record. Mr. Eldred is in good health and on pleasant days pays an almost daily visit to the MERCURY office.

Chief boatwain John D. Walsh, U. S. N., left Newport this week on his way to the island of Guam where he has been ordered to duty. Mr. Walsh is Exalted Ruler of Newport Lodge of Elks and in this capacity played a prominent part in the recent successful trip to Atlantic City. He was tendered a farewell dinner at the Perry House on Monday evening by the members of the Atlantic City Club, with their ladies, and the occasion was a most enjoyable one. Mr. Daniel J. McGowan presided and acted as toastmaster.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Wagstaff had a narrow escape from injury in their automobile on Old Beach road on Thursday afternoon, when they were in collision with a car owned by Charles Shea of Laconia, N. H. Both cars were considerably damaged but no one was injured. Mr. Wagstaff claimed that the driver of the Shea machine was at fault and at once placed an attachment on the car to cover the damages.

The men of the Thames Street M. E. Church have organized a Men's Club in connection with the church. Rev. Will F. Getzler is president, George E. Bailey vice president, Charles H. Goddard secretary, Henry H. Barker treasurer, and Charles H. Seattle chaplain.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. West and Miss Cora West of Los Angeles, California, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Albion on Gould street. Mrs. West is the oldest daughter of Mr. Charles Crandall of this city.

Mrs. Woodbury Kane has arrived from Europe and is spending a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. George B. deForest at the Train Villa. It has been several years since Mrs. Kane has been in Newport.

Hon. Seth Low, former mayor of New York, has disposed of all his holdings in Newport, the last of the property having been bought by W. E. Bateman this week.

Exhibition of Antiques.

The loan exhibition of antiques and heirlooms at the rooms of the Newport Historical Society on Touro street this week has been well attended and the collection has been well worth seeing. One would have said that it would have been impossible to get together such a collection within the limits of a city the size of Newport, but when the various articles that are prized to the houses of the summer visitors or permanent residents were put together they were found to make a remarkable showing. There was a great variety to the exhibition. There were silver and pewter ware of the times of the Revolution and many years before. There were old documents in the handwriting of the men who fought and won the Revolution. There were furnishings of the men and women of colonial days and there were many evidences of their handiwork and industry. It was really a notable collection, and one that is seldom seen on exhibition.

The attendance was good during each of the three days on which it was held, and at times the rooms of the society were thronged. It meant much work for the ladies who arranged and catalogued the exhibition and much credit is due them for the success of their labors, especially to the librarian of the society, Miss Edith May Tilley. During the hours of the exhibition there was a sale of candy and souvenir cards of the building, and tea was served for those who wished. An attractive catalogue of the exhibit was also on sale.

Among those who loaned articles for the exhibition were the following: Mrs. Sarah K. Burdick, Miss Brayton, Hiram Burlingame, Mrs. James Stewart, Mrs. Richard C. Derby, Rev. George Vernon Dickey, Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs, Mrs. Howard S. Graham, Miss Mary E. Hazard, Mrs. Charles B. Hillhouse, John H. Kazanjian, John M. Wileman, George E. Vernon & Co., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Miss Elizabeth B. Smith, Edgar Richards, Miss Mary A. Sayer, Mrs. Thomas A. Lawton, Thomas A. Lawton, Miss Anne Lawton, Mrs. Charles R. Thomas, Miss Stoddard, Miss Newton, Miss Mary E. Powell, Mrs. Charles L. F. Robinson, Miss Georgianna Gordon King, Mrs. Edward Peckham, Mrs. Anna Jones, Miss Agnes Storer, Mrs. Edward T. Potter, George H. Richardson, Mrs. Charlotte A. Southwick, Mrs. Albert Stacey, Miss Annie Ahoy Sherman, Captain P. W. Hourigan, Mrs. David T. Pringle, Mrs. Alexander McGregor, Mrs. Nicholas Underwood, Miss Bailey, William Elery Chapter, D. A. R., Miss Edith May Tilley, Mrs. G. B. Cuggeshall, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. A. E. King, John W. Burnett, Mrs. Joseph Howard, Mrs. Samuel Powell, Miss Martha C. Codman, Hamilton B. Tompkins, Hugh D. Auchincloss, Miss Elizabeth Swatowas, Mrs. Felix Peckham and Miss Peckham, Mrs. Nellie Greenleaf, James Herbert Howard, T. S. Butler, Arthur R. Morris, Miss Adelle Thayer, Dr. William S. Sherman, Mrs. John H. Mustard, Mrs. Ezra W. Howard, Thomas Ives Hale, Powell, Benjamin F. Davis, and James M. K. Southwick.

Committee of Twenty.

There was a meeting of the committee of twenty last week, at which steps were taken to form a permanent organization to work for the best interests of Newport, to be called the Newport Improvement Association. The committee appointed some time ago to consider the matter, recommended that the association be formed and incorporated under the laws of the State. It was decided to investigate and learn how many business men and summer residents would assist in the movement for the betterment of Newport.

At the same meeting communications were read from the Postmaster General and from Postmaster Burroughs in reply to the communications regarding the desirability of an earlier morning mail to Newport. The Second Assistant Postmaster General now has the matter under consideration and some action is expected before long.

It was announced that an arrest had been made under the law in relation to the use of mufflers on motor boats, and a test case will be made of it. Secretary Max Levy also read the communication that had been to the board of aldermen of Newport in regard to leasing Easton's Beach.

A new stone barn is in process of construction at Henry A. C. Taylor's "Glen Farm," in Portsmouth, and it is Mr. Taylor's intention to undertake the breeding of heavy draft horses at the farm.

The Charles Tidall Co. has entered suit for \$500 against Senator Henry F. Lippitt, claiming damages for injuries to a delivery wagon which it is alleged was struck by the defendant's automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher T. Bowler have been at Block Island this week.

Vanderbilt Building Damaged.

Sandy Point Farm, the beautiful country estate of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt in the town of Portsmouth, was visited by fire at an early hour Wednesday morning, and while the residence was not in danger at any time its comfort was considerably injured by the fact that the electric lighting plant was completely destroyed and the only means of illumination is either kerosene or candles. Mr. Vanderbilt was away at the time of the fire, but Mrs. Vanderbilt was at home and was on the scene of the fire soon after it was discovered.

It was a little after one o'clock Wednesday morning that a night watchman discovered fire in the building used as a power house on the grounds of Sandy Point Farm. He at once gave the alarm and the employees of the farm, who are organized into a fire brigade of their own, turned out with the firefighting apparatus. A telephone message was at once sent to Oakland Farm, nearby, and the employees there rushed over with their apparatus and did good work in fighting the flames, even though their water connections would not fit.

The fire made rapid headway, and it was at once seen that there was no hope of saving the valuable contents of the building. Only a few feet away was the garage containing several valuable automobiles and the most careful attention had to be given to prevent damage there. The fire was confined to the one building, however, and in about an hour it was all over.

There are no gas pipes at the farm, and as it depended upon its own power plant there was no connection with outside wires. It is expected that the plant will be rebuilt, and in the meantime connection will probably be made with the lines of the Bay State Railway, which are not a great way off.

When Colonel John Jacob Astor and his family, Miss Force, arrived in Newport in the yacht Noma last Saturday morning, it was learned that they had had a rather exciting night, having rescued a party of five men from a sinking sloop in Long Island sound about midnight. The sloop was discovered in distress by the powerful searchlight of the yacht, and the men were taken on board the Noma, where they were given every care, the sloop being abandoned. They were landed here Saturday morning and after making a few necessary purchases to make up for the clothing that they lost, started back for their homes in New York. They were loud in their praises of the hospitality of Colonel Astor.

There was a lively fight on the long wooden platform at the new church building for St. Joseph's Parish Monday afternoon. The exact cause of the scuffle is not known but a colored man named Brito injured two white men and then was badly pummeled in turn. Medical treatment was required, and the police patrol wagon brought out reserve officers to quell the disturbance.

The third annual meeting of the health officers of the State will be held at Rocky Point next Monday, August 28th. Dr. A. B. Briggs, president of the State board of health, will preside, and there will be important papers by Dr. Charles V. Chapin, Dr. Eugene P. King, and Dr. Gardner T. Swarth. There will be a practical demonstration of a complete sanitary inspection of a summer camp by all the health officers present.

Rev. George H. Hines has been assigned as assistant at St. Mary's Church in this city to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Rev. Father Reddy to the new parish of St. Augustine. The new assistant is a nephew of the late Rev. William Hiner, formerly of St. Mary's, and is a graduate of Holy Cross College.

Mrs. William H. Traver, formerly of this city, died suddenly last week at her home in Lynn, Mass., and her body was brought to this city for interment on Saturday. She was a sister to Mrs. Harriette E. Rogers, who has been quite ill as a result of the shock caused by the sudden death of her sister.

A draft of 250 seamen was taken on board the transport Prairie Tuesday morning. They went to Norfolk, there to be sent to the Pacific coast for distribution among the ships of the fleet on that side of the continent.

The annual meeting of the Rhode Island Society, Sons of the Revolution, will be held at the rooms of the Newport Trust Company, next Tuesday evening, August 29th, the anniversary of the Battle of Rhode Island.

Miss Grace A. Glass of New York, who has been spending a two weeks' vacation with relatives in this city, returns to her home to night.

The ferry boat Wave will be overhauled and painted at the shops of the Providence Dry Dock Company.

The Tennis Tournament.

The National Lawn Tennis Tournament, which is now in progress at the Newport Casino, has thus far been the most successful ever held there and it is probable that all talk of taking the tournament away from Newport will end for the present. There has been no fault found with any of the arrangements and everything has been carried out to the entire satisfaction of the players and spectators. There have been plenty of umpires and line-men and all matches have been disposed of with businesslike promptness.

The number of entries was the largest in the history of the tournament, and most of them were there for business, there being many less defaults than in previous years. The early rounds saw many contests going on on all the courts and in spite of the large number of entrants there was little delay in running off the early rounds. There were not a great many surprises in the early stages of the tournament, most of the star players coming through all right as expected. The real interest centered in the contests on Thursday when there were two contests between four players of national prominence, M. J. Long of California met defeat after a hard struggle at the hands of N. W. Miles, three sets to one, while R. D. Little and K. H. Behr had a hard-fought battle of five sets before Little succeeded in getting the three that he needed to claim the victory. Every moment of that match was exciting and held the spectators on edge until the finish.

The championship in doubles was decided on Tuesday, when Hackett and Alexander, who have held the title for four years, were beaten by R. D. Little and G. F. Touchard in four sets. The match was a strenuous one, and the defenders did not give up without a struggle. There were two duces sets, the only set won by Hackett and Alexander being by the score of 15-13. It was a fine match to watch and attracted a large crowd.

The weather has been splendid all the week until Friday when the courts were rather wet. The attendance has been large, the society people turning out in large numbers. The courts have been the scene of a brilliant gathering each day, and the picture, with the bright gowns and hats of the ladies, presenting a large fortune, has been extremely striking.

The annual ball and entertainment for the tennis players was given at the Newport Casino on Thursday evening and was a complete success. There was a vaudeville performance in the Casino Theatre, and dancing was enjoyed in the handsome ball room. Later a supper was served on the upper veranda. Many of the summer residents were present, and the affair proved most enjoyable.

Next week will see still further interest in the tournament as the contest narrows down toward the end. Until Monday Oscar Bendix was cook on the steam yacht Mirage, which has been lying at Hammett's wharf. That day he was discharged and that evening he went back on board the boat. He came ashore again quite quickly bleeding profusely from several wounds in his back, and calling for help. He was taken to the Newport Hospital and his wounds were sewed up. In the meantime Alex. Erickson, the new cook, was placed under arrest charged with doing the cutting. When arraigned at the police station, he pleaded not guilty, claiming self-defense, and the case was continued to Friday for hearing.

The trial of the chauffeur at Narragansett Pier on Monday was of interest to Newporters, two of the most important witnesses going from here. Miss Goffe and Miss Dolree, who were abiding along the road at the time of the accident testified that the car that caused the fatality passed them at a dangerous rate of speed. The chauffeur was acquitted.

"Tommy" Rice, who pitched on the old Pacific base ball team in Newport a number of years ago, was married in Fall River last week to Mrs. Florence Newell Walters of that city. Mr. Rice is now a member of the editorial staff of the Fall River News.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Delano are mourning the loss of their valuable fox terrier, Roger, which died on Tuesday. The dog was well trained and was a great friend of the neighborhood.

Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., who submitted to a slight operation at St. Luke's Hospital in New York last week, is now visiting Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont at "By the Sea."

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Taylor and family of Wilmington, Mass., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Walter Carleton, Jr., at their home on Willow street.

Mr. Ralph E. Straley has gone to Jamaica Plain, Mass., to spend the remainder of his vacation with relatives.

MIDDLETOWN.

COURT OF PROBATE. At the Court of Probate held on Monday Harriet A. Potter, on her petition, was appointed administratrix de bonis non with the will annexed on the estate of Esther T. Potter and required to give bond in the sum of \$50,000, with Albert L. Chase, as surety.

The petition of James William Brown and others to appoint Maria E. Brown, administratrix on the estate of Abram A. Brown was referred to the third Monday of September with an order of notice.

In Town Council Samuel Horowitz of 16 John's Court Newport was granted a license to collect junk in Middletown.

Walter Sherman presented the petition of himself and others, owners of land on Vernon avenue, praying that a portion of Vernon avenue extending easterly from Fenner avenue for a distance of 550 feet be opened and improved. Mr. Sherman urged the granting of the petition as a matter of justice to his neighbors, who have received little benefit from the highway appropriations in recent years. In this he was supported by V. A. Vanicek, who related at length his grievances, including excessive taxation with no corresponding public benefits and inability to convey coal, grain and hay to his residence on Vernon avenue, during the winter and spring months, owing to the width. The petition was referred to the next meeting.

The committee appointed to obtain a plan and specifications for an additional horse shed in rear of the town hall, reported a plan. The committee was continued to obtain specifications and advertise for bids.

The Town Clerk was authorized to obtain a sufficient number of steel cabinets for retaining and protecting the file papers in his office. The Council adjourned to meet as a Board of Canvassers on Tuesday, September 5, to make up the voting lists for the present political year.

Farm Crops. The present summer is the fifth consecutive summer that severe drought has prevailed. The effect upon meadows and pastures on the island from such continuous and intense heat and dry weather has been injurious. This season, hardly seventy per cent. of an average crop of hay was secured and nearly all farmers had to resort to feeding of hay or corn fodder by the first of July, owing to a scarcity of grass in the pastures. The effect upon the vegetable crops has also been adverse. The potato crop while surpassing the expectations when the digging was first begun, lay far below normal. In many fields the yield will not be sufficient to cover expenses of planting and fertilizing. In some localities good vegetables have been grown by the aid of artificial watering, but in the case of late planted vegetables the prospect for a fair crop is not reassuring. Indian corn rotted and on sandy soil was retarded in its growth by the intense heat which prevailed during most of the month of July. The rain of the 28th, ult., was a great boon to corn and ever since has grown luxuriantly. At present, however, there is some indication that on sandy soils, the ears will not fill well owing to lack of moisture and the stover is assuming a yellowish cast.

A large gathering attended the funeral on Saturday last of Shirley Irving Wyatt, only son of George S. and Annie Adella Sherman Wyatt, at the Methodist Church. The services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. E. E. Wells, and were very simple. The body rested in a white and silver half casket and was completely covered with flowers.

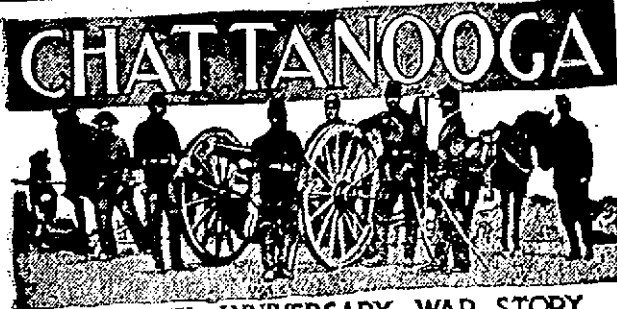
Rev. Mr. Wells read the committal service at the grave, the remains being laid in the Wyatt lot in the adjoining cemetery. The bereaved were four of the nieces of the deceased: Chester Sherman of Hope Valley, Ward Sherman of Westerly, Harry Sherman of Portsmouth and Charles Sherman of Middletown, and two cousins, Herbert and Benjamin Wyatt of Portsmouth. The young lad had a fine character and had the affectionate regard of all who knew him. At the Wyatt School nearby where he attended, the flag remained at half staff throughout the day of the funeral.

It is generally understood that the beautiful William Brenton Greene estate on Broadway will soon be offered for sale for house-lots. Professor William Brenton Greene, Jr., of Princeton, has about decided not to pass the summer in Newport hereafter, and his brother, Rev. Richard Arnold Greene, finds the estate too large for his use alone, so has rented the Gibson cottage on Malbone road. It is believed that if this fine tract comes onto the market for house lots it would meet with a brisk demand, as it is a fine piece of property.

Simon Coffin, a sailor on board the yacht Machigonne, belonging to William L. Douglas of Brockton, has been missing since Wednesday morning and it is feared that he fell overboard and was drowned. He was helped on board the yacht from the shore during the night of Tuesday and since that time he has not been seen. A brother of the missing man, Carl Coffin of Marblehead, is in Newport to arrange for dredging the harbor in the hope of finding the body.

Newport was visited by a refreshing rain Thursday night which accomplished considerable in the way of freshening up the surface of the ground. It rained easily but steadily during the greater part of the night and the effect was plainly visible Friday morning.

Mr. George A. Wilcox, one of Newport's former ball players, is trying to raise a club of "old-timers" to beat the successful City Hall aggregation.



CHATTANOOGA

A FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

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CHAPTER V.

THE CAMPS AT CHATTANOOGA.

At the first sign of dawn Mark awakened his companion, who was sleeping so soundly that it required a good shake to rouse him.

After Jakey had completed his first toilet—the only toilet either made—Mark led off on the railroad ties to Chattanooga. The railroad soon left the river bank, and they proceeded in a northeasterly direction, striking the town from the south.

A great many tents were in sight as they passed along, and Mark judged at once that there was a large force concentrated there. He was tempted to turn and retrace his steps, for he knew already what he was sent to discover, but to get out was more difficult than to get in, and he was not willing to risk an attempt in the daytime, so he entered the town in which citizen and soldier were alike asleep, and without meeting a soul walked about till he came to a hotel called the "Crutchfield house." As he approached the door opened, and a negro boy, with a broom in his hand stood in the opening.

"Can I get a room?" asked Mark.

"No, sah, not till de proprietor wakes up."

"My little brother is tired; he must go to sleep at once."

The boy's eyes opened wide at a dollar bill slipped in his hand. Without a word he took a key from the rack above a desk in the office, and in a few minutes both travelers were safely lodged, with no one but the negro having seen them enter the town or the house.

"So far, so good," said Mark. "Now comes the real racket. By this time tomorrow morning I shall be either safe across the river again, or I wouldn't give a Confederate bond for my life."

After a few hours' sleep he rose, and calling Jakey they made a toilet and went down to breakfast. Mark had purposely neglected to write his name on the register, and hoped that the landlord would not notice the omission. But he did, and the guest entered his name as Mark Slack, Jasper, Tenn.

After breakfast he took Jakey and strolled around the town, making purchases. He thought it prudent to get some of his greenbacks changed for "Confederate bills." He followed the suggestion Jakey had made at setting out and bought some calico and tobacco and the squirrel gun Jakey had modestly suggested for himself.

Mark was astonished at the number of officers and soldiers he saw in the streets. He found a new general in command, of whom he had not heard as a prominent leader, Braxton Bragg. He made a circuit of the town and an estimate of the troops, but this was of little value, for upon the arrival of trains regiment after regiment marched into camp. Mark stood on the sidewalk holding Jakey by the hand, looking at the Confederates tramping along under the stars and bars, their bands, when they had any, which was rare, playing discordantly "Dixie" or "The Bonnie Blue Flag."

"What regiment air that 'art?" asked Mark of a soldier standing beside him puffing at a rank cigar.

"Fifth Tennessee."

"What they all come from?"

"Tupelo. Come from thar m'self a spell ago."

"What 'y' goen?"

"Only old Bragg knows, and he won't tell. Reckon we're goen north to Knoxville ter tell 'em two brigades ez went up a spell ago."

"What troops 'art all these hyar and them ez is comin'?"

"Waal, thar's Cheatham's and Withers' divisions, and I reckon Anderson's. I saw General Pink today, 'n they say Hardee's hyar. I'm in the Twenty-fourth Tennessee m'self, and the Cheatham's hyar's cavalry brigade is hyar. That's all the cavalry I knows on."

Mark was amazed. A large southern force was concentrating at Chattanooga, and perhaps they would pour into Tennessee or Kentucky by one of the routes pointed out to him by his general. It was a splendid plan, provided the general who was to execute it could keep his enemy from knowing his intentions long enough to throw an army on his flank or rear.

Then in making a circuit of the town Mark was impressed with the natural strength of the position. He gazed over the plain eastward, his eyes resting on Missionary ridge, but did not dream of the soldiers' battle destined to take place there a year later, when the men of the Army of the Cumberland, disregarding the plans of their superiors, would start from the bottom of that mountain and defeat an enemy pouring shot and shell down upon them from the top.

"Why didn't our generals occupy this place when they could?" sighed Mark. "Now it is too late."

While it was evident to Mark that the enemy were concentrating for a move against the Union lines, there was nothing to indicate where they would strike except the mention of the two brigades as having gone to Knoxville. He knew that they might strike any one of several points from Battle Creek to Knoxville, and eagerly sought for some indication where it would be. He strolled about with Jakey all the afternoon, the two sufficiently resembling country bumpkins to avoid suspicion. Passing a recruiting station.

Mark went inside the tent, where an officer was writing at a pine table.

"Cap," he said, "I he'n thinken I'd like ter jine the army."

"You're just the man we want. You've got plenty of hump and muscle. I should reckon you'd been in the ranks afore this."

"Waal, I don't want ter fight outen my state 'I can help it."

"What state?"

"Tennessee."

"I reckon you'll have a chance to fight in it if you join the army."

"Reckon so?"

"Yes; 'n recruited for Cheatham's division. Thar all Tennessee regiments in our division except the artillery 'n a regiment of Georgia and one of Texas Infantry."

"What 'y' yer division?"

"Across the river. At Dallas or Poe's, somewhar up thar. 'Y' better let me put yer down for my regiment, tho'—in Tennessee."

"I thought he'd go way down south."

"No fear o' that jest now."

"What makes 'y' cal'late o' it?"

"There's two divisions across now—our'n and Withers'. 'Y' don't reckon their goen ter cross the river for the purpose o' marchin south, do 'y'?"

"Oh, I don't know nothin about military."

"Waal, will you join us?"

"Ef 'y' reckon all the sojers here is goen to fight in old Tennessee I reckon I will. The abolition army hez overrun our state, 'n I want ter see 'em driv out."

"The way to do it, my good man, is to take a musket and help."

"Do 'y' reckon th'at's what we goen ter do?"

"I tell you that two divisions are already across, and I happen to know that all the transportation in the shape of cars and locomotives that can be found are being corraled hyar for a further movement. Come, now, my man, stop talkin and take yer place whar 'y' oughter be. What's yer name?"

The officer took up a pen.

"All right, cap, count me in. I'll jest go 'n git my bundle and be back hyar in half an hour."

The captain hesitated. Mark began to fear that he was thinking of using force rather than let so promising a recruit go.

"Are you sure you'll come back?"

"Sarten, cap."

Mark moved away, and it was not until he had got out of sight that he realized he had run a great risk, for he saw that the captain would have detained him had he not believed in his sincerity about enlisting.

Mark went straight to the hotel and paid his bill. He feared the recruiting officer might send for him or have him followed, so without waiting to eat his supper he made a package of his purchases. Jakey took his gun and slung his powder and shot flask over his shoulder. Then the two left the hotel to begin an attempt to leave Chattanooga. Their stay had been only from sunrise to sunset, but Mark had gained all the information he was likely to acquire and was anxious to get away with it. True, he did not know where the enemy would strike, but this he would not be likely to learn.

Going down to the ferryboat they found a boat which had all it could do to carry the soldiers and citizens who were crossing. Mark thought he would try what assurance would do in getting across without a pass. He found the guard more watchful than he expected.

"Can't 'y' pass me 'n my little brother, Lieutenant?" he asked. "We be'n doen some traden in Chattanooga and want ter git home. We be'n buyen some caliker for the women folks."

"Old Bragg himself couldn't go over without a pass," responded the officer.

"What brought I git one?" asked Mark.

"At headquarters, I reckon."

Mark turned away. He considered the expediency of going to headquarters and asking for a pass, but regarded this course fraught with too much risk. He determined to make an attempt to get out of town and across the river by the route over which he had entered. He knew the ground by this route, and that was a great advantage. If he could steal his way beyond the picket he could doubtless find a method of crossing. Perhaps he might make his way down the river and across to Shell mound, or, still lower, to the mouth of Battle creek, held by the Union forces.

Mark skirted the town on the west, and then took a course directly south till he came to the railroad. This he followed to a point near where he had bivouacked the night before. Crawling to a rise in the ground and motioning Jakey to keep back, he laid down on his stomach to make a survey.

It was nearly dark. Silhouettes of figures were passing between him and a campfire beside the railroad track. Beyond, the palisades of Lookout mountain stood out boldly against a streak of twilight in the west. Between the track and the river was an open space, over which he must pass to get by the picket. The river bank would afford some protection. Near where he was it was steep, and the current set directly against it, but lower down by the picket there appeared to be places where a man could walk under the low bluff.

The moon was about three-quarters full, and the night was clear except

for clouds that would float lazily over Lookout mountain and across the moon's face, so that at times her light was partly obscured.

Calling Jakey, he gave him an account of what he intended to try for, and told him that if it should be necessary to run under fire they would be to lie down, and, if advisable, give him self up, but on no account to risk being shot. Jakey only half promised, and Mark was obliged to be satisfied with this. Then, waiting for a cloud to obscure the moon, he led the way to the river bank, which he proposed to skirt. He left his bundle, but took Jakey's gun, loaded and capped, in his hand. They soon gained the point where they had landed the night before—nearly opposite where Mark had seen the silhouettes on the railroad. Treading as noiselessly as possible, they passed along the river margin under the overhanging bank until they came to a place where the bank was low. Stopping, they proceeded for a short distance till they reached the root of a tree that had been felled long before. Here they paused and listened.

Suddenly they heard what sounded like a musket brought from the shoulder down to the hollow of a hand, and a voice:

"Who comes thar?"

"Corporal of the guard, with relief."

"Advance, corporal, and give the countersign."

Then there was some muttering and footsteps tramping away.

Mark peeped between the roots of the stump toward the point from which the sounds had come. He saw, not a hundred feet away, a man sitting on a log with his musket resting against his shoulder, the butt on the ground. He was looking listlessly up at the sky. Presently he took a clay pipe out of his pocket, which he filled, and touching a match lighted it.

"He's the river picket," said Mark to himself.

The sentinel sat smoking while Mark meditated. His first thought was, Why did I bring this boy? The situation was perilous enough without an encumbrance. The guard was facing the space over which they would have to pass to escape; there might be a slight chance for life to make a dash were he alone, but with the boy it was not to be thought of, and Mark was unwilling to leave him. He looked back with a view to retracing the route over which he had come. He was horrified to see a sentinel pacing a hundred yards above. He had been placed there by the relief.

The only hope was to wait for the man nearest him to relax his watchfulness, and attempt to pass him. The sentinel up the river was not to be feared except by going back, for from the nature of the ground the fugitives would be hidden from him if they should go forward.

Mark resolved to wait and watch. The minutes seemed hours, the hours days. The soldier still sat on the log, though now and then he would get up, and leaving his musket leaning on it saunter back and forth on his beat. He well knew there was no enemy to fear; his duty was little more than a form.

He began to hum a few strains of "The Swannee River."

"Poor devil," said Mark to himself. "He, too, is thinking of home. What a cursed thing war is! If ever I get out of this I'll do no more such duty. Give me an enemy face to face, bullets before me and no gibbet behind me."

But he had said this many a time before.

"My good man," talking to the soldier, but without making any sound, "if you will go far enough from that musket you'll never get back to your Swannee river."

"Nonsense, Mark," the sentinel seemed to say to him; "a shot would arouse the whole picket post. Besides, if that's your game, why don't you riddle me with Jakey's shotgun?"

Then the stillness was broken by the sound of oars out to the river. How Mark longed for the boat to come and take him from his terrible position! But whoever was working those oars pulled on, unmindful of the man who so keenly envied the oarsman's freedom. The sounds became fainter and fainter till Mark could hear them no more. He sighed as if he had lost a dear friend.

"Jakey's comfortable, anyway," he said, looking down at the boy. He had dropped asleep, and Mark for the first time in his life envied a human being the protection of weakness. There

was innocent childhood, unconscious of danger, sleeping sweetly, the boyish face lighted by the moon.

At last Mark heard the relief coming. The sentinel took his gun and began to pace his beat. The usual form was proceeded with, and the relief marched to the sentinel up the river. Mark observed the man that had been left on post.

"I hope this fellow will be more inclined to rest," he mused.

But he was disappointed to see the man begin to pace his beat energetically. He seemed to fear that if he did not keep moving he would get drowsy. A half hour passed with scarcely a rest, then another half hour. It was tramp, tramp in one direction, turn and tramp, tramp back again.

The clouds which continued to pass over the moon became heavier. If the sentinel would only relax his vigilance, these periods of comparative darkness would be favorable to flight. But if the soldier was to keep a proper watch the clouds might do away. Then there was the morning to come. Mark began to lose that coolness which thus far had characterized him. It was the waiting that was wearing him out.

In perhaps an hour after the sentinel came on picket he yawned. This was the first sign of hope for Mark. After awhile he sat down on the log and yawned several times at intervals. He got up and paced for awhile, but at last sat down again. This time he got longer and his chin sank on his breast. He roused himself and sank away again. He would not go to sleep comforted in accordance with Mark's muttered prayer, but took short naps. Mark considered the feasibility of an attempt to escape between these naps. Without Jakey he could do it; with Jakey it was too hazardous.

At last the soldier slid down on to the ground, stretched out his legs and rested his back against the log.

Mark's heart went up into his throat with a sudden joy.

As near as he could guess there remained a quarter of an hour till the next relief would come. He looked at the moon, which was now shining with provoking brightness; he looked at the man and tried to make sure that he was asleep. It was impossible to tell with any certainty.

"I'll risk it," he said.

He took Jakey up in his arms very carefully, hoping not to waken him, fixing the boy's limp body in the hollow of his left arm. In the right hand he took the squirrel gun, cocked and capped, using the arm at the same time to hold the child. When all was ready he rose slowly and fixed his eyes on the soldier.

The man did not stir.

Mark moved slowly forward, his eyes riveted on the sentinel. A few steps convinced him that the man really slept. Mark turned his back on him and walked a dozen steps noiselessly, picking a place to plant his foot at each step.

Wait!

Was it the soldier's voice? Should he turn and shoot him?

No, only an explosion of a burning brand in the campfire at the picket guard on the railroad track.

He turned to look at the sentinel. The man sat there gazing straight at him; at least so he appeared to Mark. The figure was as plain as day in the moonlight, though too far for Mark to see the eyes. He cast a quick glance down into Jakey's face. He, too, was sleeping peacefully. While these two were in slumberland Mark felt himself suspended between heaven and hell. And how still it was. Even the hum of insects would have been a relief.

All this occupied but a moment. Mark turned his back again and moved cautiously forward. Suddenly he trod on a rotten branch. It cracked with a sound which seemed to him like the report of a pistol.

Again he paused and turned. He saw the sentinel motionless. He had slipped farther down, and his hat had fallen farther over his forehead.

Thank God!

He moved backward, his eyes fixed on his sleeping enemy, occasionally turning to see where he stepped. He was getting near to cover. In this way he passed to within a few steps of concealment. How he coveted the overhanging bank near to him, yet far enough to be useless should the sentinel awake too soon!

Catch!

This sound was real; it was a sneeze from the picket.

Mark knew that it was a signal of awakening. He dared behind the bank and was out of sight.

He heard the sentinel get up, shake himself, give a yawn, a grunt, as if chilled, and begin to pace his beat.

Mark moved away cautiously, a great flood of joy and thankfulness welling up through his whole nature. After going a sufficient distance to be out of hearing, he awakened Jakey.

"Jakey! Wake up!"

The boy opened his eyes.

"We're beyond the picket."

"Where's my gun?"

"Oh, blessed childhood," thought Mark, "in moments of peril can be interested in such trifling things!"

"I have your gun here in my hand. It's safe. Stand on your legs, my boy. We're going on."

Jakey stood on the ground and rubbed his eyes with his fists. Once awake he was awake all over.

They moved on down the river toward the base of Lookout mountain, soon leaving the river margin and striking inland behind some rising ground. Finding a convenient nook in a clump of bushes wherein to leave Jakey, Mark told him to lie down and stay there while he reconnoitered to find a way to get down the river and to cross it.

Mark hunted nearly all night. He could find no practicable route. He did not know how to proceed around Lookout mountain, and could find no means of crossing the Tennessee near where he was. At last, looking down from a knoll, he could see the margin of the river at a place where the bank concealed the shore between the base of the bank and the verge of the water. But what he saw especially, and which gladdened his heart, was a boat moored to the shore and in it a pair of oars.

Going back to the place where he had left Jakey he wakened him, and together they returned to the knoll. The boat was still where he had seen it. Leading the way Mark descended to the bank. So intent was he upon seizing the boat that he did not think to approach cautiously. He forgot that where there was a boat with oars in it the oarsman would likely not be far away.

He jumped down to the slanting ground below and landed in the midst of a party of Confederate soldiers.

CHAPTER VI.

A DESPERATE SITUATION.

NEVER was there a more surprised look on any man's face than on Mark's at the moment he discovered the men into whose midst he had fallen. He knew the range of the Confederate picket line, and was unable to understand how this party could be a part of it. The men looked equally surprised at his appearance. Indeed they seemed more disconcerted at his sudden coming than he was at their being there. When he made his leap among them they were about to get into the boat, and one of them held the painter in his hand. Mark in a twinkling made up his mind that they were not pleased at his appearance. He determined to play a bold game. He had no defined plan when he began to speak to them—

"What are you men doing here?" he asked in a tone that none but a soldier knows how to assume.

No one answered.

"What regiment do you belong to?"

No answer.

"Is there a noncommissioned officer among you?"

There was so much of authority in Mark's tone that it compelled an answer, and a respectful one.

"No, sir."

"You men are away from your commands without permission. I can see that plainly."

The men looked guilty, but said nothing.

"You evidently don't know me. I am an officer of General Bragg's staff on an important mission of secret service."

He waited a moment to discover the effect of his words and then proceeded:

"It is a matter of the greatest moment that I got across the river at once. I want you men to pull me over and then report immediately to your colonel. Give me your names. What regiment do you belong to?"

"The —th Tennessee."

"The old story," said Mark severely. "You men are doubtless from east Tennessee. You are deserters, trying to get back to where you came from."

Mark had bit the nail on the head. The men looked terror stricken. He knew, when he ordered them to pull across the river, that they would obey him gladly.

"Get into the boat, every one of you."

Every man got into the boat, and one of them took the oars.

"Now if you will get me over quickly I'll see what I can do for you with your commanding officer when I return."

Jakey was standing on the bank with his eyes wide open at this scene. Mark had been a hero with him; now he was a little less than a god.

"Do you want to get across the river, my little man?" asked Mark, as if he had never seen the boy before.

"Does I want ter? Course I does."

"Jump in then, quick. I've no time to lose."

Jakey came down and got in with the rest.

"Give way," cried Mark, and the boat shot out from the shore.

Not a dozen strokes had been taken before Mark, who was delighted at the success of his assurance, saw a light that made his heart sink within him. A boat shot around Mission point from the eastward. It was full of armed men.

As soon as they saw the skiff with Mark and the deserters in it—for such they were—they pulled straight for them. In five minutes they were alongside.

"I reckon you're the men we're looking for," said an officer seated in the stern.

"Who are you looking for?" asked Mark, with as much coolness as he could assume.

"Deserters from the —th Tennessee."

Mark knew it was all up with him. His assumption of being on General Bragg's staff, which had been so successful a ruse, suddenly appeared to him a halter about his neck.

"Hand over your guns," said the officer.

The guns were handed into the boat, all except Jakey's shotgun.

"That other one too."

"That's only a shotgun, captain," said Mark.

"Well, never mind the popgun."

Every moment the deserters looked for Mark to declare his exalted position on General Bragg's staff, but no such declaration came. It seemed possible to them that perhaps he would not wish to disclose his identity to so many. At any rate they said nothing. And it had not been for his assumption Mark would have applied to the captain to let a poor countryman and his little brother pass. And he done so it is quite possible that the men he had deceived, surmising that he was a refugee like themselves, would not have betrayed him; but Mark knew that besides this danger the officers, having found him in such company, would not let him go.

Mark's heart was heavy as the boat in which he sat was pulled slowly against the current to Chattanooga. He realized that there was now no opportunity for his wits, on which he usually relied, to work. He was in the hands of the enemy; he would not be released without a thorough questioning, and he could say nothing that would not tell against him.

On landing all were taken to the provost marshal's office. The soldiers acknowledged that they were members of the —th Tennessee regiment, but stoutly denied that they were deserters. They were Union men, some of the northerners who had been impressed into the Confederate service, or had enlisted for the purpose of flying to the stars and stripes as soon as they could get near enough to warrant an attempt. They were sent to their regiment under guard. As they were leaving one of them said to Mark:

"I hope you'll keep your promise."

Mark did not reply; he had cherished a hope that they would be taken away before anything would come out as to

away.

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

Feke's Bitters.

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Saturday, August 26, 1911.

Let us have peace—this December.
Congress has adjourned until then.Former Senator Aldrich has taken
one of the best houses in Washington
and will live there this winter.It is now reasonably certain that the
Presidential campaign next year will be
carried on on the tariff issue. All other
issues fall into insignificance.According to experts no great busi-
ness activity may be expected until af-
ter the next Presidential election, and
not then if this tariff amending and
muck-raking is to continue.The Fall River Mill men claim that
this extra session of Congress has cost
the mills of that city alone, over a
million of dollars. At this rate what
has it cost the whole country?The special committee appointed to
inquire into the high cost of living in
Connecticut says in its findings that
while there is a marked tendency to
ward cooperation among merchants
there are few if any contributions to
unreasonable restraint of trade in the
handling of necessities of life.President Taft is going into the cam-
paign in earnest. He starts on his
western tour about September 17. He
will travel many thousands of miles,
make two hundred speeches and climb
Mt. Ranier in Washington state. He
will break ground for the California
Pauama Exposition and go through
every western state where that nou-
velty in politics, the so-called "progres-
sive", has got a foothold. He proposes
to ferret him out in his lair and capture
him if possible, and, incidentally, the
Presidential nomination next year.We hear much these days about com-
binations in restraint of trade and the
unpardonable wickedness of such acts.
Here comes those philanthropic trust
busters, Senators Williams of Missis-
sippi, Owens of Oklahoma, and Repre-
sentative Underwood of Alabama and
others from Texas representing a con-
ference of Congressmen from seven
cotton growing States, notifying the
cotton growers of those States to hold
their cotton for thirteen cents a pound.
If that is not aiding and abetting a com-
bination in restraint of trade then most
of us have no knowledge of what re-
straint of trade is.Congress having adjourned both sides
are now counting up the results, and
both sides are confident that their side
has been the gainer. Time will tell
which is correct. One thing certainly
has been gained, the President's ve-
lous have given new hope to the manu-
facturing industries of New England.
He has made it plain that he will stop
any wild tariff legislation that might
work great injury to both labor and
capital in this section of the country
and it is also evident that the business
managers in neither house have not
voted enough to overrule his veto.
That much has been gained for the
business of the country.There is something farcical about all
this government investigation and
trust busting. Take the Standard Oil
for instance. The government ordered
this gigantic corporation to dissolve.
What is the result? The one company
divides itself into thirty-three com-
panies, each with the same stock-
holders and each taking its share of the
surplus. Business goes on just the
same, the thirty-three companies in as
many different parts of the country all
working together in harmony as before
and making the same profits and pil-
ling up the surplus just the same, and
the consumer "pays the freight." The
price of oil instead of going down
goes up, and the lawyers reap the har-
vest.Talk of politics: If there is any State
that has its full share it is Massachu-
setts. Its Legislature has just ad-
journed and now the candidates are
out hustling for next election. There
are three men of Republican predilec-
tions anxious to try conclusions with
Governor Foss for the Governorship,
Lieut. Governor Frothingham, Speaker
Walker and Norman H. White are all
asking the dear people to endorse them.
As the direct primary prevails there
this year, there is no certainty as to the
choice. But the politicians are not
satisfied with just looking out for the
Governorship. Mr. Ufford D. Con-
ting is looking far ahead and is out
hustling for the speakership of the next
house of representatives.

Wild Cat Legislation.

The so-called progressives in Con-
gress have fathered many radical and
almost, revolutionary measures, but
one of the worst is the one introduced
by one of the wildest of this progressive
gang, Senator Boies of Oregon. His
bill provides, among other things, that
in any action, suit or proceeding in the
Supreme Court, when the meaning,
construction or interpretation of any
language of any federal law or the Con-
stitution of the United States shall be
drawn in question or decided, the same
shall be interpreted and construed liter-
ally, as the words are commonly under-
stood in everyday use, unless the Su-
preme Court by unanimous decision ofall its members qualified to sit in the
cause shall decide that such literal in-
terpretation is not the true expression
of the legislative intention and mean-
ing in the language in controversy.
The provision here quoted, which
seems to have been suggested by the
recent decision by the Supreme Court
in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases,
would play havoc with received ideas
of constitutional interpretation, and
would, in effect, introduce the liberal
veto into the procedure of the country's
greatest tribunal. In its actual opera-
tion to the not easily conceivable event
of its adoption, it would deliver over
the control of the court as a constitu-
tional interpreter to a minority of one,
because one member could prevent the
reduction of a judgment upon which all
the other members might agree. Any
such provision would, of course, in-
volve the destruction of the judicial
power as an element in the country's
form of government.

New Weapon For Crooks.

Those of us who (unhappily) look
back on life with most of it behind us
can remember a great many political
intrigues just as plausible as what is
called the "recall," says an exchange.
There was a large section of political
opinion which once thought that the
way to universal prosperity was the
limitless issuance of greenbacks, with
nothing behind them. Free silver was
but the delusion of yesterday. A com-
munication addressed to Lincoln, Neb.,
would tap an unending supply. And
no doubt the recall will in due course
find its way into some Bargees sea of
derelict, a last resting place for the ab-
surdities of popular fancy.There has been nothing more instruc-
tive than the attempt to recall the
mayor of Seattle. The petition for that
purpose was duly filed. It underwent
the skilled analysis of the city com-
ptroller, and, as a result, the majority
entitled to demand a recall and a new
election dwindled in the most appal-
ling way. Of the 4,517 names signed to
the petition for recall no less than 2,7-
878, or 62 per cent, were illegal or
fraudulent.
And this was a measure especially
and specifically designed to protect the
honest voter against frauds by profes-
sional politicians. He above all others
ought to be rendered independent of the
party boss. If a corrupt corporation
had bought an elected official, the hon-
est voter would be protected by the
recall. It was the last word in party
politics, and here is the result, in the
house of its friends. If this they do in
the green tree, what shall be done in
the dry? What couldn't Tammany do
with a "recall"?The result can be demonstrated to
the satisfaction of anybody who really
wants to be convinced. The recall is
the ideal weapon for the crook. In un-
iversal application it would be used, by
the very party machines it was intend-
ed to frustrate, twenty times to remove
an inconvenient official or an upright
judge for whom it would be applied,
under the rarely exercised pressure of
outraged public opinion, against a dis-
tressed official. Tammany per-
sons for the recall of an unapproachable
official in charge of some "public" dis-
tributing office would never make the
mistake of including forged names.
They would be genuine enough, and
Tammany in a minority would be as
dangerous as Tammany in office. If
this were as in New York, what would
it not be in the cities of San Francisco
or Boston, or in the state of Penn-
sylvania?We talk about corruption of politics
by finance in the past. What could
not the money of a corrupt corporation
do against an unbiased judge, or a God-
fearing district attorney?

Foreign Immigration.

Allen immigrants to the number of
878,887 came into the United States dur-
ing the fiscal year ended June 30 last,
which means that enough foreigners
to almost people the cities of Detroit,
Louisville and Denver arrived within
our gates last year. But the figures fall
15.9 per cent, under those of the pre-
ceding fiscal year, when 1,045,570 alien
immigrants came here. In all probability
the movement would have been much
larger but for the relative dullness that
prevailed in commercial and industrial
lines. Still, last year's tide of immigra-
tion exceeded that of 1909 by 16 per
cent., the period from July of 1909 to
June, 1910, having been also compar-
atively quiet in an economic sense, for it
was a time of recovery and repair fol-
lowing the disturbances of 1907-08.
In 1909 792,870 aliens arrived, but 1907
was the big year in this respect, 1,255,-
349 immigrants having come in. On
the basis of that total, last year fell 81
percent, below the record. Immigration
was also of heavy volume in 1906
and 1905, aliens to the number of 1,-
100,735 having been admitted in the
former year and 1,028,499 in the latter
year.

World Wide Drought.

The year 1911 seems destined to pass
into history as a period of almost world-
wide drought coupled with extremely
warm weather. This at least is largely
true of that part of the world lying
north of the equator and embracing
within its zone the United States, the
larger part of northern and central
Europe, pretty much all of Russia and
India. The effects of this visitation of
heat have not been confined to the ani-
mal kingdom, but have been shared
and are now reflected in the reports as
to crops. The effects of the heated
wave of June and July in this country
are too recently in mind to need de-
scription, and the reports from Ger-
many, France and the United King-
dom show that in the bulk of northern
Europe the effects of the highest tem-
peratures in many years have been de-
vastating to life. A late report from Ber-
ing sea notes the utter absence of ice there
and on the adjoining Siberian shore.To day will be a great day for Rocky
Point. The Democratic hosts within
and without the State will be there.

The Crops.

Wheat in the United States east of
the Rockies decreased 233,000 bushels.
Wheat in Canada decreased 1,493,000
bushels. All American decreased 1,726,-
000 bushels. Europe and Africa in-
creased 4,000,000 bushels. World's
wheat increased 2,814,000 bushels. Corn
American, east of the Rockies de-
creased 688,000 bushels. Oats, Ameri-
can, increased 2,876,000 bushels. Mon-
tana reports the first wheat threshing.
A field of fifty-six acres yielded twenty
bushels to the acre of No. 1 northern.
Late flax and corn in Montana are in
excellent condition, while potatoes are
a good crop. W. C. Gilbreath, Com-
missioner of Agriculture at Bismark,
N. D., estimates 80,000,000 bushels of
wheat for that state. North Dakota
reports a big flax crop.

Washington County Fair.

Bigger and Better Fair than Ever, this year.

The Fair management predicts that
the show of 1911 will break the record
in the matter of attendance as well as
surpass all previous marks in number
and quality of exhibits.From present indications, every de-
partment of the show will be filled to
its capacity, and many overflowed
with exhibits. The stock department
will be enlarged to accommodate, if pos-
sible, every entry that is made. The
poultry building will contain exhibits
of prize birds from practically every
wild fowler and raiser in Washington
County. The grain and vegetable ex-
hibits are expected to surpass any of
previous years, and the same may be
said of the Fruit and Flower Shows.It is expected that big things will
happen on the Midway this year, and
Faker's Row will be in full swing.
Horsemen who visit the Fair will be
glad to know that the entries to night
promises some close racing, and it is
understood that there will be more
than one attempt to break the present
track record.The cattle show, one of the principal
features of the Fair of interest to stock
men will contain a very large assort-
ment of thoroughbred cattle.
It will be remembered that one of the
most attractive and interesting of last
year's exhibits was that of the Sea
Farm, salt and fresh water mem-
bers of the Fanny Tribe were shown in
big glass tanks, while shell fish were
exhibited on the table. This popular
feature of last year's Fair will again be
in evidence with enlarged floor space
and increased exhibits this year.The Art & Crafts building is to be
unusually interesting, and no effort is
being spared by the heads of depart-
ments to make the Fair of 1911 the big-
gest and most successful South County
Fair which has ever been held.

A Pillar For Democrats.

(Dallas News, Dem.)
There is no pillar against which the
Democracy will need to be more on
guard than its attitude toward the bill
for the creation of a currency reserve as-
sociation. The traditions of the party
would not permit it to oppose to the
Aldrich proposal, even if its tradi-
tions were allowed to be the only gov-
erning consideration in fixing its atti-
tude. But the traditions of the party
are such as to make it easy for men like
Mr. Bryan to lead it into a blind opposi-
tion to this proposal, and if it should
commit that blunder we believe it will
alienate and disgust large classes of
men whose support it might otherwise
reasonably hope to get. This question
of currency reform will be an issue in
the next campaign for the simple reason
that it is not apt to be disposed of
during the next session of Congress.
The business world had come to regard
it as the most pressing of the problems
that now confront us. The need of re-
form is everywhere admitted, and of
the several reforms that have been pro-
posed that of Mr. Aldrich is the only
one that has enlisted any general sup-
port. Do Democratic leaders think it
would be wise to go before the country
in opposition to that proposal, and
with nothing to offer as a substitute for
it? If they do not, what have they to
offer in lieu of it?

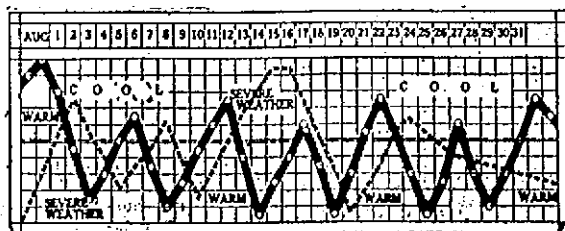
Next President a College Man.

(Schenectady Union.)
While it is impossible to forecast his
name, although there is every ground
to believe that it is William Howard
Taft, it seems to be almost certain that
the next president of these United
States will be a college man. Of our
twenty-six presidents, eighteen have at-
tended college. Two of the greatest of
our national executives, Washington
and Lincoln, did not enjoy the advan-
tage of collegiate training.Of the republican eligibles, President
Taft is a Yale man, while Senator La
Follette, whose strength will probably
be confined to the support of the de-
legation from his own state, is a graduate
of the University of Wisconsin. Col.
Roosevelt and Justice Hughes, who
are not aspirants, but mention of
whose names persists in irresponsible
quarters, are graduates of Harvard and
Brown, respectively.Champ Clark, who heads the list of
democratic seekers after the nomina-
tion, is a graduate of Bethany college.
Woodrow Wilson claims Princeton as
his alma mater. Governor Harmon
graduated from Denison university,
Joseph W. Folk from Vanderbilt uni-
versity, Governor Dix from Cornell and
Mr. Bryan from Illinois college. Both
Mr. Clark and Mr. Wilson have been
president of their alma mater, which
necessitates they no doubt add to the
qualifications for the presidency of the
republic.The rubber interests in this country
have effected large purchases of rubber-
growing lands in Sumatra, the state-
ments placing the area to the far East
which is to be controlled by the Ameri-
can rubber manufacturing interests in
question at some \$3,000 acres. It would
seem that in part of the lands thus ac-
quired rubber plantations have already
been established, and the intention is
to further develop the properties with a
view to rendering the purchasers more
independent than heretofore in regard
to supplies of crude rubber. Some
years are of course likely to elapse be-
fore such plans can become effective,
but the matter is of importance as in-
dicative of a desire on the part of the
managements of the companies in-
volved to place their organizations in a
better position in case of further violent
speculative fluctuations, like those
which have occurred during the last
year, in the crude rubber market.

Honest Tea is the best policy LIPTON'S TEA

OVER 2 MILLION PACKAGES SOLD WEEKLY

WEATHER BULLETIN.

August temperatures will average higher than usual except in Texas.
Drouth will be the general rule on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, in Canada and
the States north of latitude 38. Except that fair rains will occur over about one-
fourth of the Seaboard. Good rains will occur in three-fourths of the
Southern States except on the Coasts.In above chart the treble line represents normal temperatures and rainfall. The
heavy line with round white spots is temperature forecasts. Where it goes above
treble line temperatures are expected to be higher. Where it goes below treble
line temperatures will be lower. The broken zigzag line is rainfall forecasts. As
it goes higher indicates greater probability of rain and where it goes lower the re-
verse. Dates are for Meridian 90. Count one or two days earlier for west of line
and as much for east of it because weather features move from west to east.

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Washington, D. C., August 24, 1911.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of dis-
turbance to cross continent August 24
to 29, warm wave 23 to 28, cool wave 27
to 31. That period will be cooler than
usual but trend of temperatures will be
upward, storms of greater than usual
force, not much rain, general complaints
about drouth.Next disturbance will reach Pacific
coast about August 28, cross Pacific
slope by close of 29, great central val-
leys 30 to 31, eastern sections
September 2. Warm wave will cross
Pacific slope about August 29, great
central valleys 30, eastern sections Sep-
tember 1. Cool wave will cross Pacific
slope about August 31, great central val-
leys September 2, eastern sections 4.This disturbance will cause unusu-
ally high temperatures and the cool
waves will go to the front lines in many
Canadian places. That fall in tempera-
tures will be compensated by numer-
ous showers in the Ohio and Missouri
and Arkansas river valleys. The Missis-
sippi valley from St. Louis to Dubuque,
the New England States and near
the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic coasts
will not get much rain.Second disturbance of September will
reach Pacific coast about 2, cross Pacific
slope by close of 3, great central val-
leys 4 to 6, eastern sections 7. Warm wave
will cross Pacific slope about September
2, great central valleys 4, eastern sec-
tions 6. Cool wave will cross Pacific
slope about September 6, great central
valleys 7, eastern sections 9.This will be a cold storm with some
rain in Ohio and Missouri valleys and
more than usual probabilities of frosts
in northern sections. The storms, other-
wise, will be of moderate intensities and
not of any great importance.

September temperatures promise to

Rhode Island.

The Sandusky Ohio Register has
this to say about Rhode Island: Rhode
Island, small and insignificant as she
is in area, and in land fit for tillage,
not as big as single counties in Texas,
is a tremendous factor in manufactures.
Her cotton, wool and worsted mills re-
present a capital investment of over
one hundred and thirty million dollars,
and the value of the product they an-
nually turn into the markets of the
world about one hundred and twenty
million dollars. American manufac-
tures have been wonderfully stimulated
within the past 10 years partly by the
tariff. Rhode Island's manufactures
have increased within the past five
years 40 per cent., a gain of almost 10
percent a year.And yet strange as it may seem some
of the leading papers in the state are do-
ing all they can to kill or injure Rhode
Island's industries.

Plucking Asparagus.

They were very young and very
happy, and very foolish, and very new-
ly wed.And they kept a kitchen garden.
"Aogelina, darling," said the youth-
ful husband, "as I was passing through
the garden I saw some asparagus ready
for cooking. Perhaps you'd like to go
and gather the first fruit of the season
yourself?"She would love to, but she wasn't
expert in horticulture and didn't want
to "let on." If she went alone she
might commit some egregious blunder.
"I tell you what, Edwina," exclaimed
the girl-wife, enthusiastically, "we'll
go out together. You shall pluck it
and I will hold the ladder."—A waver.William E. Brightman has filed a
petition in bankruptcy against the Nar-
ragansett Transportation Company,
better known as the Saunders Ferry,
his claim based on a note for \$500, and
book account for premiums on insur-
ance policies.Leonard T. Kendall, formerly of
Newport, was a victim of apoplexy
while sailing a cat boat in Charlestown,
R. I., late Wednesday afternoon. The
remains will be brought to Newport for
interment in the family plot to-day.The boy evangelist is coming to New-
port. He was here three years ago and
did great work. He will commence a
series of revival meetings in the Shiloh
Baptist Church on Sunday September
3d.Mexico's standing army will soon be
up to the highest standard of efficiency,
provided the 200 officers do not drill
the 1500 privates to death, says an
Exchange.Purchaser—Please give me the two
seats that have a pit between 'em.
Box Office—Sorry, sir, but the married
couples are all sold.—Cleveland Leader.

CHOLERA IS SPREADING

Great Precautions to Keep Disease
Out of United StatesWashington, Aug. 25.—Cholera is
spreading in central and southern
Italy, according to advices to the pub-
lic health and marine hospital service.
The American officials will not relax
their vigilance in detecting and stamp-
ing out the disease and the stringent
regulations now in force will be con-
tinued indefinitely.Surgeon General Wyman has his
forces well organized in this country.
Steering passengers at Italian and
near ports are detained for five days
before being allowed to sail. The
government attaches great importance
to the bacteriological examinations
which the surgeons are making con-
tinually and also to the system of
notification of state and local boards
of health.While Dr. Wyman believes he has
the situation well in hand, he feels
also that any single act of negligence
might bring disastrous results.

LORD COMING NEXT YEAR

Clerk of Connecticut Superior Court
Is Asked to Certify to ItNew Haven, Aug. 25.—Harry L.
Burnette of Chicago has written to the
Connecticut superior court, an-
nouncing through an affidavit of his
own the coming of the Lord in the
year 1912, and asking Clerk John B.
Fowler to certify to this.After forty-five days, says Bur-
nette, the Lord will go forth before the
public and start to restore Judah and
Israel.Operation on Prince Jalme
Fribourg, Switz., Aug. 25.—An
operation was performed at the
Laryngological clinic on Prince Jalme,
the second son of King Alfonso and
Queen Victoria of Spain, for the relief
of a nose and throat affection.Beef Prices Are Rising
Kansas City, Aug. 25.—The in-
creased price of meat which the pas-
sers predicted would result from the
summer's drought has arrived and
prices are still on the up grade.

NEGRO BURNED BY MOB

Three Thousand People Witness a
Lynching in OklahomaPurcell, Okla., Aug. 25.—While
8000 men, women and children stood
by shouting their approval, Peter Car-
ter, a negro, who had been captured by
the members of his own race,
identified as the man who attacked
Mrs. Minnie Spraggins, wife of a
farmer, was burned to death on a
brush pile in the main street of Pur-
cell late yesterday afternoon.Deputy Sheriff Hayes and Under
Sheriff Farris, who attempted to re-
scue the negro from the crowd, were
overpowered and locked in the court-
house.Infant Drowned in Washub
Pittsburg, Mass., Aug. 23.—The
year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter
McClusky was drowned in a wash-
tub. The mother went into the yard
and when she returned she found the
baby dead.Jones Leads Loyal Moose
Detroit, Aug. 24.—Arthur H.
Jones of Indianapolis was elected as
supreme dictator of the Loyal Order
of Moose.Women Drawn as Jurors
Tacoma, Aug. 24.—Thirty-four
women are included in the venire of
129 jurors drawn for the September
term of the superior court.Suicide in a Cell
Hartford, Aug. 24.—Romano Vin-
cenzo committed suicide at the county
jail here by hanging himself with his
leather belt.Flowers and Blood.
A superstition dating from olden
times exists to the effect that roses
and flowers generally attain greater
beauty in soil fertilized by blood, espe-
cially by human blood, than elsewhere.
Persons who have visited Newmarket,
England, know of the so called "bloody
flower of Newmarket," which is found
nowhere else than in the old moat,
now filled up, and in which, according
to tradition, a very large quantity of
human remains is interred. These
flowers bloom in June and July and
by the bloodlike hue of their blossoms
suggest the name which has been
given to them.Right Living.
To be honest, to be kind, to earn a
little and to spend a little less; to make
upon the whole a family happier for
his presence; to renounce when that
shall be necessary and not to be em-
bittered; to keep a few friends, but
these without captivation; above all,
on the same grim condition, to keep
friends with himself—here is a task
for all that a man has of fortitude
and delfency.The Gloomy Englishman.
The sap may be wildly running, the
birds may be making love, and the sun
brilliantly shining in a sky of exqui-
site blue, but in the heart of the aver-
age Englishman there seems a per-
petual Good Friday, and in his mind
the fixed idea that life is one long, un-
ending Monday morning and the
month eternally November.—London
Tatler.A Discussion on Talk.
Tommy—Pop, what is the difference
between a dialogue and a monologue?
Pop—When two women talk, my son,
it's a dialogue; but when a woman car-
ries on a conversation with her hus-
band it's a monologue.—Exchange.A Puzzle.
Willie—Pa? Pa—Yes, Willie—Teach-
er says we're here to help others. Pa—
Of course we are. Willie—Well, what
are the others here for?—Chicago

Weekly Almanac.

AUGUST 1911		STANDARD TIME	
Sun	Moon	High	Water
1 Sat	5 10 23	8 13	9 12 10
2 Sun	5 10 23	8 13	9 12 10
3 Mon	5 10 23	8 13	9 12 10
4 Tue	5 10 23	8 13	9 12 10
5 Wed	5 10 23	8 13	9 12 10
6 Thur	5 10 23	8 13	9 12 10
7 Fri	5 10 23	8 13	9 12 10

First Quarter, 1st day, 11, 21m., evening
Full Moon, 9th day, 9, 55m., evening
New Moon, 17th day, 11, 11m., morning
Last Quarter, 25th day, 11, 11m., evening
First Quarter, 31st day, 11, 21m., morning

Deaths.

In this city, Aug. 23, Joanna S., wife of
John H. Bentley, aged 60 years.
In this city, 22d inst., Mary, daughter of
Michael P. and Margaret S. Egan, of 51 Pot-
ter street, aged 2 years and 8 months.
In this city, 23d inst., Sarah Elizabeth Dur-
fee, aged 51 years.
In Providence, Aug. 20, Elizabeth Hookley,
New Bedford, aged 80 years and 8 months.
In Providence, 22d inst., William Walter
Bennett, in his 29th year.
In Providence, 22d inst., Martin Halford, in
his 42d year.
In Providence, 22d inst., Margaret Hussey,
wife of John Scott.
In Pawtucket, 21st inst., Catherine, wife of
Bernard Rucy.
At Charlestown, R. I., Wednesday, August
23, 1911, Leonard Trandwell Kendall, son of
Isaac Usselle and Sarah Kendall, aged 54
years.
In Yonkers, N. Y., 22d inst., Annie Sarah,
widow of John F. Carr, in her 69th year.

HOUSES, SITES AND FARMS

Persons living in other States, away from
Newport and wishing information for them-
selves or friends regarding Tenements Houses
furnished and unfurnished, and Farms or
Sites for building, can ascertain what they
want by writing to

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

137 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
Mr. Taylor's Agency was established in 1887.
He is a Commissioner of Deeds for the
principal States and Notary Public.
Has a Branch Office open all summer in
Jamestown, for Summer Villas and Country
places.

STILL NO TRACE OF "MONA LISA"

Reward of \$18,000 Offered For Recovery of Picture

ACTIVE SEARCH IS GOING ON

Exemplary Punishment Awaits Any Who Were Guilty of Negligence—Masterpiece May Still Be In Louvre, Though Building Has Been Searched—Would Be Hard For Expert to Detect and Steal Portrait

Paris, Aug. 25.—The proprietors of L'Illustration offer a reward of 10,000 francs (\$2000) for the recovery of "Mona Lisa" and 50,000 francs (\$10,000) if the picture is restored to the Louvre before the end of September. The transatlantic agents of the paper are requested to assist in the search.

The newspapers of Paris are filled with descriptions, theories and denunciations. Paris is engrossed with the loss. In the meantime some are making money. The sellers of picture postals of "La Gioconda" are reaping the benefit of an immense trade.

Though the Louvre and all Paris have been thoroughly searched, no trace of Da Vinci's wonderful painting has been found.

The mystery of the stolen picture remains as profound as ever and many theories are brought forward to account for its disappearance.

The affair is being discussed everywhere as a national scandal. Two deputies announced that they would present interpellations to the government. The latter, however, forestalled the general wish by officially announcing that, once responsibilities were ascertained, those found guilty of negligence would be punished in an exemplary manner.

Meanwhile the museum is closed indefinitely. A great number of citizens, turned amateur Sherlock Holmeses, continued to advance the most extraordinary ideas, which, however, serve no other purpose than to feed the imaginations.

A council of war was held in the Louvre by the authorities. Various hypotheses were advanced, weighed and examined in turn and rejected for lack of evidence. Though the Louvre has been searched it is possible that the picture has not left the building, but is hidden in one of the innumerable recesses. All the gatekeepers are positive that no such package as the picture would have made was taken out of the museum.

There is an immense packing room which contains a quantity of cases used for sending off plaster casts of the statues and similar works to the provincial museums and schools. It is thought that the picture may be hidden in one of these cases and covered with straw.

An experiment established the fact that while a guardian or a person accustomed to the work could handle a picture the size of "Mona Lisa" unaided, it would be practically impossible for an inexperienced hand to detach it and carry it alone.

BALDWIN IS WILLING

Says He Would Not Decline Nomination For Vice Presidency

New Haven, Aug. 23.—Referring to the announcement of the plan of prominent Connecticut Democrats to urge Governor Baldwin as a candidate for the nomination of vice president, the governor says:

"I have understood that my name has been mentioned in connection with the vice presidency in several states in the east and middle west. If it is thought by my party friends that my nomination would tend in any way to strengthen Democratic success next year and it comes to me I certainly should not decline it."

WIRELESS MEN GO TO JAIL

Wilson, Butler and Tompkins Start on Journey to Atlanta

Washington, Aug. 22.—Christopher C. Wilson, Francis X. Butler and William W. Tompkins started today for Augusta, Ga., where they will serve sentences for misusing the mails in defrauding investors in stock of the United Wireless company.

They will serve three, two and one year terms, respectively. The mandate of the United States circuit court affirming the judgment of the trial court was recorded yesterday.

Hearing Restored by Lightning
Lenox, Mass., Aug. 25.—Miss Ida Smith, 35, of Dalton, who had been almost totally deaf for twelve years, was sitting near the window of her home when lightning struck a tree ten feet distant. Miss Smith felt as though she had been shot in the ear by a revolver. When she recovered, an hour later, she found that her hearing had been restored and it is now entirely normal.

MORE POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS

Washington, Aug. 23.—Seventy more postoffices have been designated by Postmaster General Hillecock as postal savings banks. Among the first class offices named are Manchester, N. H.; Pawtucket, R. I., and Burlington, Vt.

Beachey Holds Altitude Record
Chicago, Aug. 22.—Official figures show that Lincoln Beachey holds the world's record for altitude in an aeroplane. He reached a height of 11,623 feet, almost two and a quarter

"THE MONA LISA"

Da Vinci Painting Which Has Strangely Disappeared



RAILWAYS TO CONSOLIDATE

West End Company to Be Taken Over by Boston Elevated

Boston, Aug. 25.—Without any argument in their meeting the Boston Elevated Railway company stockholders voted to purchase the West End Street Railway company, in accordance with the provisions of this year's legislation.

They had a special meeting for the purpose of taking this vote. Of a total number of 193,600 outstanding shares of stock 107,584 were represented at the meeting and 107,652 were voted in favor of the proposed purchase and consolidation.

Only thirty-two shares were voted against the proposition. They are owned by Helen L. Hunsman, who had given her proxy to H. H. Newton, whose advice she had accepted that the act is unconstitutional.

BREAKS THE STRAPS OF ELECTRIC CHAIR

Murderer Struggles Twenty-Eight Minutes Before Death

Eddyville, Ky., Aug. 23.—Oliver Locke, a negro wife murderer, while paying the penalty for his crime in the electric chair at the penitentiary here, struggled for twenty-eight minutes and finally broke the leather straps that bound his legs and arms.

Two thousand volts of electricity had passed through his body. The negro toppled to the floor and examination by the prison physicians showed that he was reviving. He was again strapped to the chair and 2500 more volts were used before life was extinct.

MORE EDITORS UNDER BAN

Cuba Will Expel Foreigners Who Insult the Government

Havana, Aug. 25.—Secretary of Government Machado, in a public statement, said:

"All foreigners in Cuba who insult the government by means of the press will be expelled from the island." Secretary Machado asserts that when the two editors of the Spanish anarchist organ La Tierra are captured, they will be deported. La Tierra yesterday attacked the government on the recent deportation of Spanish newspaper editors.

METEOR DAZZLES SAILORS

Visitor From the Heavens Drops Into Sea Off Sable Island

Boston, Aug. 22.—A meteor which was of remarkable size exploded and dropped into the Atlantic ocean on the night of Aug. 17, according to Chief Officer Muhldorff and two other members of the crew of the steamer Texas, from Copenhagen.

CUSTOMS COURTESY TO GERMAN CRUISER

No Request, However, For Torpedo Practice Privilege

Washington, Aug. 25.—The customs facilities of the port of New Bedford, Mass., will be extended to the German cruiser Bremen, which arrived there with the reported intention of holding target practice in Buzzards bay. The secretary of the treasury, at the request of the state department, which was advised by the German charge here of the visit of the vessel, will grant the customs privilege.

NO REQUEST, HOWEVER, FOR TORPEDO PRACTICE PRIVILEGE

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ATWOOD HELD UP IN GULLY

Must Have Very Favorable Wind Before He Can Rise

STOPPED BY BROKEN BEARING

Misdirection by Man From Whom He Sought Directions Lands Him In Bad Spot—Is Only Twenty-Five Miles From Goal and Has Already Established New World's Record For Distance

Nyack, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Unless favorable winds come to his rescue, Harry N. Atwood may not be able to complete his record-breaking aeroplane flight from St. Louis to New York without dismantling his machine and carting it out of a veritable aeroplane trap, into which he unwittingly plunged when making a landing here.

Atwood was obliged to descend at this late stage of his journey, when within twenty-five miles of his goal, because of a defect which his engine developed. To repair that, he says, is a matter of hours only.

In effecting a landing, however, Atwood dropped his machine in a gully so hemmed in by hills and trees that when he came to look the ground over he decided that it would be practically impossible for him to take wing again without a south or southeast wind to help him.

With no certainty that any such favoring air currents would develop today the aviator expressed the fear that he might be forced to take the aeroplane apart and reassemble it in a spot more favorable to a successful rise from the ground. This process would necessarily take time and it found necessary would undoubtedly delay the aviator's entrance into New York city for at least twenty-four hours, and possibly double or treble that time.

Atwood says that he first scented engine trouble when passing Sing Sing prison at Ossining. "I've had habits break before," he said, "and have flown a considerable distance, but this seemed a worse break."

He felt the engine weakening and with Hook mountain rising before him he dropped down near enough to a river pier to shout a query as to the nearest open field.

"Right around the mountain," came the reply from a man on the pier. Atwood made for the place and landed in his present hemmed in position.

Atwood's position is 1240 miles from St. Louis, and just 25 miles from the heart of New York. His actual flying time for the distance, covered in 11 days, is 27 hours and 45 minutes.

Despite his failure to land in New York, the day's sail of 109 miles down the Hudson river gave Atwood by 76 miles the world's land distance record, formerly held by European aeronauts.

TO RAISE CHURCH FUNDS

Indianapolis Methodists Engage Services of Professional Pugilists

Indianapolis, Aug. 24.—To show the general public, which does not take advantage of other opportunities, just how a boxing bout is staged and how the blows are struck, is the purpose of the members of the United Methodist church, as expressed in a petition to the superintendent of police for permission to give two contests by professional pugilists. Permission was granted.

Two lightweights and two middleweights have been engaged for the bouts, which will be features of a carnival for the benefit of the church's funds.

SINCLAIR WANTS DIVORCE

Poet Said to Have Destroyed the Author's Domestic Peace

New York, Aug. 24.—Upton Sinclair, socialist and author of "The Jungle," one of the most sensational books of the past decade, being an attack upon the Chicago stock yards, is soon to file a libel for divorce against his wife, formerly Meta H. Fuller, whom he married in 1900.

He says that he will take action as soon as he can get in touch with his counsel. He also says that he will name as correspondent a young western poet, who recently was a visitor at his summer home at Arden, Del.

FIRE FOUGHT WITH MILK

Greenwich, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Fire destroyed the residence of John Donabue near this village. There was no water available and in order to save the adjacent buildings, blankets were wet with milk and spread over the roofs, extinguishing the sparks as they fell. In this manner several buildings were saved from destruction.

POPE GAINS IN STRENGTH

Rome, Aug. 25.—The pope continues to gain strength. He visits the Vatican gardens daily, where he strolls for brief periods.

LACK OF FIELD ARTILLERY

Army Will Need About \$94,210,400 For Next Fiscal Year

Washington, Aug. 25.—The estimates for the army for the next fiscal year, it is announced, will be in the aggregate about the same as the amount appropriated by congress for the military establishment during the current year, which was \$94,210,400. Practically the only item of increase will be for field artillery and ammunition. Officers of the army contend there is a dangerous lack of field artillery.

LIEN GETS FIFTEEN YEARS

Chinaman Tries Suicide After His Sentence Is Pronounced

Hanover, Me., Aug. 25.—Tse Shen Lien, the Chinese government student at the University of Maine, who was convicted at the present term of court for assault with intent to kill and murder upon Miss Christine Shaw of Orono, a teacher of languages, whose pupil he had been, was yesterday afternoon sentenced by Judge King to serve fifteen years in the state prison.

Almost immediately after the sentence had been pronounced, Lien attempted to commit suicide by strangling himself with a handkerchief and was prevented only by the united efforts of Sheriff White and several deputies.

This was Lien's third attempt at suicide since shooting Miss Shaw. Immediately after the shooting in Orono he drank chloral and on Saturday last he tried to hang himself in his cell.

HERE'S A NEW ONE

When Is a Maraschino Cherry Not a Maraschino Cherry?

Washington, Aug. 25.—The question "What is whisky?" having been answered officially by a presidential ruling, the pure food experts of the department of agriculture now have taken up one of the other component parts of the seductive cocktail and have propounded the query, "what is a maraschino cherry?" holding that maraschino cherries should be bottled in maraschino liquor and not in a compound of benzaldehyde oil of almonds and glucose.

The government asked for the seizure and condemnation of fifteen cases of what it claims are only imitations of real maraschino. The libel was filed in the district supreme court here, the alleged false maraschino being in the possession of a local wine distributing concern.

T. R. SAYS MOVEMENT WOULD BE CALAMITY

Does Not Want to Be Boosted For Nomination in 1912

Pittsburg, Aug. 22.—In a letter to A. P. Moore, publisher of the Pittsburg Leader, Theodore Roosevelt emphatically asks not to be boosted for the presidential nomination in 1912. He says:

"I very gladly appreciate your kind and friendly feeling, but I am sure you will understand me when I say that I must ask not only you but every friend I have to see to it that no movement be made to bring me forward for the nomination in 1912. I feel that I have a right to ask all my friends, if necessary, actively to work to prevent any such movement. I esteem it a genuine calamity if such a movement were undertaken."

FAVORITE FROM THE FIRST

Arriaga Is Elected First President of Republic of Portugal

Lisbon, Aug. 25.—Manoel Arriaga, a lawyer and procurator general in the provisional government, was elected the first president of the republic of Portugal. Arriaga was chosen by the constituent assembly, which was elected by the people last May. He received 121 votes and was the favorite candidate from the first.

Arriaga will assume the duties now resting upon Theophile Braga, who was made provisional president when the republic was proclaimed on Oct. 5, 1910, following the overthrow of King Manuel.

LIVERPOOL STRIKE ENDS

Sixty-Eight Thousand Men Will Return to Work at Once

London, Aug. 25.—The municipal street railway committee here decided to reinstate the strikers, thus ending the labor troubles in that city. It took the committee nearly three hours yesterday afternoon to make up their minds to yield to the demands of the strike committee that no discrimination be shown against the strikers returning to work.

Sixty-eight thousand men who were awaiting the decision on the part of the street railway committee will now return to work.

WILEY REPORT HELD UP

Washington, Aug. 22.—The report of the house committee which has been investigating the alleged conspiracy in the department of agriculture to oust Dr. Wiley from his position as head of the bureau of chemistry will not be made until next December.

MAINE'S DEAD TO BE HONORED

Washington, Aug. 21.—Every honor will be paid to the bones of the enlisted men who lost their lives in the wreck of the battleship Maine that is paid to commissioned officers of that disaster. President Taft has ordered this.

TO LOSE HIS ALLOWANCE

Ex-King Manuel Indebted to Portugal to the Tune of \$10,000,000

Lisbon, Aug. 24.—The government has ascertained that King Manuel is indebted to the country for \$10,000,000 and accordingly will withdraw Manuel's monthly reticence, as his property is valued at only \$5,000,000. It is said the government has asked King Victor Emmanuel of Italy to settle the debts of the late Queen Maria Pia, which amount to \$1,250,000, and that the king has refused.

A Young Man's Credentials

A young man may have many credentials testifying as to his character and ability, but one of his best recommendations is his bank account. It shows thrift, economy and perseverance. Have you a Bank Account? Now is the time to start one with us.

4 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Participation Accounts.

Deposits made on or before August 15th draw interest from August the 1st.

Industrial Trust Company

NEWPORT BRANCH.

Special.

SCHREIER'S,

143 Thames Street

Our Store will remain open for business up to and including

August 26th,

After which date our business will be closed. Our record selling out sale the talk of Newport. Come and see what we are offering, and you will remember us.

SCHREIER'S.

NOTICE.

Having received assurances of the hearty support and cheerful co-operation of my patrons in the half holiday movement, I will close my store at 12 o'clock every THURSDAY during the summer beginning June 1st.

S. S. THOMPSON,

172-176 BROADWAY.

CHAFING DISHES

With an ALCOHOL Lamp
you must fill the lamp, adjust the wick, strike a match, and be very careful not to spill alcohol on the table top.

With ELECTRICITY
you insert the plug and turn the switch. When this is done you can devote all your attention to the recipe.

We have the ELECTRIC kind, made by the Imperial Electric Co. Ask us about them today

OLD COLONY STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

USE

Diamond Hill BIRD

AND

Poultry Grit,

FREE FROM DUST,

White and Clean,

INSURES

Healthy Fowl.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT.

MANUFACTURED BY

Newport Compressed Brick Co

Newport, R. I.

WANTED

SUCCESSFUL boarding house-keeper for bird or measure successful country hotel

W. G. PROKHAN, Westport, N. J.

MADDENED THE BEAR.

Ingenious Trap That Was Formerly Used by the Mexicans.

The Mexicans in California had an ingenious method of trapping bears before the advent of the Yankees brought modern firearms into the region. A piece of meat was nailed to the stout horizontal limb of an oak tree. From a limb five or six feet above a rope was suspended, to the end of which a large stone was made fast so that it hung about six inches above and a trifle nearer the trunk than the meat on the lower limb.

When a bear smelled the meat from afar he would climb up the tree and make his way to the bait. In doing so he would push the stone pendulum to one side. Just as he was about to fasten his teeth in the meat the stone would swing back and bang his head. This would arouse the anger of the bear, and he would give the stone a sweep of his paw which would send it swinging farther out. The consequence was a harder bang and more anger. The more he struck the stone the harder he would be hit in return, until from ferocious anger he would lose his caution and attack the pendulum with all his vigor. One powerful sweep, then bang, and brain would be tumbled out of the tree to the rocks below, where, disabled by his fall, he would be at the mercy of those who set the trap whenever they chose to take him.

THE HANDY MAN.

His Job of Varnishing the Door Was Not a Howling Success.

Mr. Brewster thought his front door looked as though a coat of varnish would do it no harm and resolved to do it himself to save the expense of a painter.

Finding an old "golden sirup" tin in the yard, he went off to the shop for some "best oak varnish." He placed it in the pantry for the night and was up early next morning and by half past 12 had got the door finished.

"I don't like it now it's done," he said to his wife.

"It's bad varnish," replied she. "He's sold you the wrong sort of stuff."

He thought so, too, and went back to the shop, taking what was left with him.

"This is funny varnish you sold me," said he. "It's dull, sticky stuff."

After examining it the shopman said: "This is not what I sold you. This is sirup!"

It then dawned on him that he had got hold of the wrong tin, and he went back home to explain to his wife, who at once said: "Good gracious James! And I've made the pudding with the other tinful!" Then, after a moment's pause, "You'll dine today on roast mutton and varnish puddings!"—Pearson's Weekly.

The Gallery Gods' Applause.

Lawrence Barrett once told of a conversation he had with Edwin Booth. The latter had been congratulated upon an oration given him by a crowded house on the opening night of an engagement. "The sweetest music to my ears," said the great tragedian, "is the shouting of the boys in the gallery. I know they are not applauding because I have a reputation or because they wish to make a display. They simply give vent to their natural enthusiasm. When they shout I know that I am giving a good performance. As for the parrot, it may clap its hands out of politeness. A dramatic critic who had certain notions as to how a line should be read will applaud if I read it his way; otherwise he will remain quiet. I can never analyze the applause of the front rows, but the gallery is sincere in its likes or dislikes."

Shakespeare's Education.

Shakespeare could not have been an educated man, that is, in the academic sense of the word, for he was a mere youth when he went to London from Stratford and had had, up to that time, only such mental training as he could pick up in the schools of his native town. If nowhere appears that he attended school after leaving Stratford. And yet, as Matthew Arnold says, he lived during his London residence "in a current of ideas in the highest degree animating and nourishing to the creative faculty in a society permeated by fresh thought, intelligent and alive." And he used not only the ideas which he imbibed as they floated around him, but all the learning he could pick up without neglecting his calling.—New York American.

Drawing the Disease Out.

The Chinese have a curious custom of trying to cure a sick man. A friend of the patient obtains a straight branch with a few leaves and twigs at the end. On this he hangs a mirror of polished steel, and under that one of the sick man's coats. Then he goes for a short walk, a priest in the meantime performing a ceremony. The coat, being carried in this way, is supposed to draw the disease from the sufferer.

Just So.

"He doesn't really love you. He's after your money."

"But if his love were not genuine how could he put so much fervor into his wooing?"

"Oh, a man can dig up considerable error when he has to marry money or go to work!"—Exchange.

Inside Information.

"Dear sir," wrote the man who owed his tailor and had received a letter asking for payment of the bill, "your letter was extremely impertinent, and I return it to you unopened."

Fertile Socotra.

Socotra, a large island in the Indian ocean, is one of the least known of the inhabited parts of the world. It is mountainous, but very fertile, and in ancient times was famed for frankincense and myrrh, aloes, dragon's blood and spices. But now Socotra and South America produce more dragon's

PHILIPPINE VOLCANOS.

Mayon is the Most Famous, and the Taal Comes Next.

The most famous Philippine volcano and one of the finest volcano cones in the world is that of Mayon. Its height is 9,570 feet, and the volcano is visible at a great distance. Since 1700 records have been kept of its eruptions. In that year many plantations and villages were buried under a stream of lava which flowed down its eastern slope. About 1,200 lives were lost in the eruption of 1814, which buried the country around a part of the base of Mayon under the outpourings of lava and dust. A similar calamity in 1825 destroyed the lives of about 1,500 persons. In the nineteenth century there were a number of severe eruptions, including one in 1850-7 which continued about nine months. An eruption in 1897 killed 350 persons and destroyed much property. Twenty-two violent eruptions of this volcano are on record.

Next to Mayon the Taal volcano is the most remarkable. It is on an island in the lake of Bombon, and the island, built up by its outpourings, has an area of 220 square miles. The volcano is incessantly ejecting dust and vapor from its crater. Taal as well as Mayon has been the center of numerous destructive earthquakes, but no very great eruption has occurred since 1864, when four villages around the mountain were completely destroyed.

LENGTHY VISITS.

The Unintended Hospitality of Old Virginia.

Virginia hospitality is a byword. The old time country house, says Mrs. Roger A. Pryor in "My Day," was built of elastic material, capable of sheltering any number of guests, many of whom remained all summer. Indeed, this was expected of them.

"My dear sir," said the genial master of Westover to a departing guest who had sought shelter from a rainstorm, "my dear sir, do stay and pay us a visit."

The guest pleaded business that forbade his compliance.

"Well, well," said Major Drevry, "if you can't pay us a visit come for two or three weeks at least."

"Week ends" were unknown in Virginia, and equally out of the question an invitation limited by the host to prescribed days and hours. Sometimes a happy guest would ignore time altogether and stay along from season to season. I cannot remember a parallel case to that of Isaac Watts, who, invited by Sir Thomas Abney to spend a night at Stoke Newington, accepted with great cheerfulness and stayed the rest of his life, nearly forty years, but I do remember that an invitation for one night brought to a member of our family a pleasant couple who remained for years.

Mozart's Musical Memory.

Mozart had a wonderful memory of musical sounds. When only fourteen years of age he went to Rome to assist in the solemnities of holy week. Immediately after his arrival he went to the Sistine chapel to hear the famous "Miserere" of Allegri. Being aware that it was forbidden to take or give a copy of this renowned piece of music, Mozart placed himself in a corner and gave the strictest attention to the music and on leaving the church noted down the entire piece. A few days afterward he heard it a second time and, following the music with his own copy in his hand, satisfied himself of the fidelity of his memory. The next day he sang the "Miserere" at a concert, accompanying himself on the harpsichord, and the performance produced such a sensation in Rome that Pope Clement XIV. requested that this musical prodigy should be presented to him at once.

Picturing the Face.

"Why do you photographers always photograph the left side of the face by preference?"

"Because it's the best looking," was the prompt reply. "The left side of the face is always the more regular, and it always shows least the marks of time."

"But," he continued, "if you want to bring out the real character of a face photograph the right side. There nature sets her print. There the lines are bold and unmistakable. There every defect, no less than every excellence, is stamped deep."

"The left side, where everything is softened down, for beauty. The right side, where everything is well rubbed in, for character. These are the portrait artist's two chief rules."—New York Tribune.

Her Importance.

Herbert Spencer once told this story of a woman of his acquaintance: "Vain as well as vulgar minded, she professed to have a high admiration of Shakespeare and was partial to reading his plays aloud and considered that she declaimed the speeches extremely well. On one occasion, after enlarging upon her reverence for him, she ended by saying: 'Ah, I often wish that he were alive and that I had him here. How we would enjoy one another's conversation!'"

Sure to Know.

"I understand that you have bought some remarkably expensive gowns here in Paris."

"Yes, but what's the use? Few people know whether a gown is really expensive or not."

"Wait until you reach the customs inspectors!"—Pittsburg Post.

Some men do not make fortunes for the sake of living, but, blinded by avarice, live for the sake of money getting.—Juvenal.

Not Hail, but Farewell.

Raggles (cheerily)—Good mornin', boss. Farmer—It wouldn't be "Good mornin'" if I offered ye work. Raggles—Right ye are, boss; den it ud be "Good day."—Boston Transcript.

In riches dishonestly come by the heirs of the third generation shall not rejoice.—Solomon.

WASTED ELOQUENCE.

His One Great Speech Was Wholly Lost on President Cleveland.

Colonel Franklin Pierce Morgan of Washington and New York never made but one great speech, and the story of it is pathetic. His audience was Grover Cleveland, then president of the United States, and his purpose was to secure a pardon for a murderer named O'Neil, in whom the colonel had become interested.

"I'll never forget that day," said the colonel in telling about the incident. "I had told Dan Lament the day before that I intended to ask Cleveland to pardon O'Neil, who was a creature of the dark places at times, but a pretty good fellow at that. Cleveland had taken the precaution to send to the department of justice and get the papers in the case."

"I got up early the next morning, had a massage and was feeling tipsy. I got in to see Cleveland, and I spoke twenty minutes. Never in my life, before or since, have I been as eloquent as I was pleading for that fellow O'Neil. The end of every sentence I uttered brushed the edges off a cloud. I concluded my argument confident that I had swept the president off his feet."

"Mr. Morgan," he said, "is that all you have to say on behalf of your friend?"

"Mind you, he said 'friend.'"

"Yes, Mr. President," I said, "I think that's all."

"Mr. Morgan," he replied, "never as long as I am in the White House shall that consummate scoundrel—consummate scoundrel, mind you—get out of the penitentiary."

"What's the use of eloquence, anyhow?" concluded the colonel.—Buffalo Express.

AN ARTIST OF NERVE.

Remarkable Daring and Coolness in an Alpine Accident.

The architect Viollet le Duc was one day on the Schwarzenberg glacier at a height of about 9,000 feet, accompanied by Baptiste, the guide, who marched in front. The two men were attached to each other by a rope, as is usual in Alpine mountaineering.

The guide had passed over a crevasse, but when St. Viollet le Duc attempted to cross it he failed and fell into the abyss. The guide tried to pull him out, but instead he found himself gradually descending.

The architect perceived that his companion if he persisted in the attempt to save him would surely share his fate, and he asked if Baptiste had a family.

"A wife and children," was the answer.

"Then," said Viollet le Duc quietly, "I shall cut the rope."

He did so and fell, but a block of ice thirty feet lower down stopped his descent. When Baptiste saw this and that for a time the danger was lessened. He went in search of help and returned with four stout peasants. Three hours afterward Viollet le Duc was extricated.

In spite of his perilous position the ruling passion was strong with the artist, for, although he was almost covered with icicles from the dripping water, he had contrived to make drawings of the novel effects he was able to perceive.

Stewed Apples.

To stew apples so each quarter is unbroken and so clear one can almost see through it is an art, and yet it is a simple thing to do if one only knows how. Peel tart apples very thin, cut them in quarters and remove the cores and seeds. As fast as you can peel and quarter them drop the apples in a saucepan in which you have already placed cold water to the depth of two inches. When the apples are all in, put the saucepan over a slow fire, cover it till the water reaches the boiling point, then remove the cover and let the apples simmer almost imperceptibly till you can pierce them easily with a broom splint; then sprinkle the sugar over them and let them just simmer until it is all melted. Remove the saucepan from the fire and let it stand where the apples will get cold before turning them into a dish for the table.

Egyptian Smokers and Madness.

An Egyptian smoker of hashish is even a more helpless slave than the Chinese opium fiend. He knows that in the end he will become a madman, yet he rushes toward the awful goal with unrelaxed speed. With the strange exaltation which first comes to the smoker he feels himself floating from cloud to cloud or alighting in the gardens of palaces all his own. Most of the hashish which Egypt consumes comes from Greece. From the husks of the hemp seeds and the tender tops of the hemp plant the Greeks manufacture a greenish powder whose fumes bring the ecstasy its victims desire.

Shapely Swedes.

The Swedes are probably the tallest people in Europe and have on the whole erect, handsome figures. To some extent this advantage is due to physical exercise, for Swedish gymnastics are compulsory in the elementary schools, and the system is much used in other schools and colleges.—London Telegraph.

The Same Custom.

A magazine editor at the Authors' club, in New York, was talking about H. G. Wells. "Wells is now the foremost English novelist," he said. "Strange that a man so talented should misjudge us as he does. When he was over here he found fault with everything. One day at lunch, getting tired of his attacks on the tyranny of our trusts and our bosses, I said: 'Well, at least, Mr. Wells, you must admit the grandeur of the magnificent statue of Liberty that rears its proud head over our harbor?'"

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Wells, "you have the same custom as we—you rear your finest statues to the dead."

Do not take upon yourself a load of hatred. It is a heavier load than you think.—Mme. de Sevigne.

THE JUDGE ERRED.

His Mistake Clearly Explained by the Old Colored Woman.

The judge of the juvenile court, leaning forward in his chair, looked searchingly from the discreet and very ragged plebeian before him to the ample and solicitous form of the culprit's mother. "Why do you send him to the railroad yards to pick up coal?" demanded his honor. "You know it is against the law to send your child where he will be in jeopardy of his life."

"Deed, judge, I doesn't send 'im. I nebbber has sent 'im, 'deed—"

"Doesn't he bring home the coal?" interrupted the judge impatiently.

"But, judge, I whips 'im, judge, every time he brings it. I whips do little rapsellion. Ill he cayn't set. 'Deed I does."

The careful disciplinarian turned her broad, shiny countenance reprovingly upon her undisturbed offspring, but kept a conciliatory eye for the judge.

"You burn the coal he brings, do you not?" persisted the judge.

"Burns it—burns it—cose I burns it. W'y, judge, I has to git it out ob de way."

"Why don't you send him back with it?" His honor smiled insinuatingly as he rasped out the question.

"Send 'im back, judge!" exclaimed the woman, throwing up her hands in a gesture of astonishment. "Send 'im back! W'y, judge, ain't yo' jost done been told me I didn't oughter send my chile to no sech dang'ousome and jeop'ardous place?"—Youth's Companion.

Bumps on the Head.

The lump raised by a blow on the head is due to the resistance offered by the hard skull and its close connection with the movable elastic scalp by many circumscribed bands of connective tissue. The result of a blow when the scalp is not cut is the bruising and laceration of many of the small blood vessels or capillaries. Blood or its fluid constituent, serum, is poured into the meshes of the surrounding connective tissue, which is delicate, spongy, distensible and cellular, and the well known bump or lump is quickly formed. This cannot push forward at all and naturally takes the line of least resistance. Similar bumps may be formed on the skin in exactly the same way, for the skin also is covered only by skin and subcutaneous connective tissue.

The First Iron Bridge.

The first iron bridge ever erected in the world and which is in constant use at the present time spans a little river in the county of Salop, on the railroad leading from Shrewsbury to Worcester, England. It was built in the year 1778 and is exactly ninety-six feet in length. The total amount of iron used in its construction was 378 tons. Stephenson, this great engineer, in writing concerning it said: "When we consider the fact that the casting of iron was at that time in its infancy, we are convinced that unblushing audacity alone could conceive and carry into execution such an undertaking."

Legs That Hear.

One of the strangest and most unexpected of the uses to which we could imagine a leg as being put is that of an organ of hearing. Yet such seems to be one at least of the functions of the fore legs in the cricket. On the outer side of the tibia a small oval space may be seen, in which the strong arimature which covers the rest of the body is reduced to a thin and membranous condition, making thus a sort of window or drumhead. Communicating with this, inside the leg, are the ends of a nerve, and it can hardly be doubted, therefore, that he whole apparatus constitutes an auditory organ.

A Curious Boat.

According to a Chinese legend, there lived in Canton 200 years before Christ an artist named Lim Kao Pong, who won an immortal reputation owing to the fact that he was able to fashion out of a bean pod a boat, complete with rudder, sails, mast and all other necessary appurtenances. Moreover, on the exterior of the boat were engraved various maxims by Confucius. For this masterpiece, it is said, the Emperor Tsi Fou paid him 1,000 taels.

Washington and the Artists.

Writing to a friend May 18, 1785, Washington thus described his experience with portrait painters:

"I am so backed by the touches of the painter's pencil that I am now altogether at their beck and sit like patience on a monument while they are delineating the lines of my face. It is a proof among many others of what habit and custom can effect. At first I was impatient of the request and as restive under the operation as a colt is of the saddle. The next time I submitted very reluctantly, but with less frowning. Now no day moves more readily to the thrill than I do to the painter's chair."

One Man Overcomes a Nation.

Jean Anjou, who died in 1551, was a French merchant in the African and East Indian trade. When some of his ships had been taken by the Portuguese he fitted out an armed fleet that kept Lisbon blockaded until the government of Portugal indemnified him for his losses. At one time he was immensely wealthy, but he lost in speculations and in money lent to the king of France, and the closing years of his life were passed in destitution.

The Truthful Milkman.

Mr. Youngwood—We never get any cream on the milk. Why is it?

Mrs. Youngwood—It's all right, dear. I've spoken to the milkman about it, and he explained that they fill the bottles so full with milk there's no room left for any cream on top.—London Telegraph.

Fire Kills 263 Horses.

Chicago, July 10.—Fire destroyed the stables of the Arthur W. Dickson Transfer company, burned 263 horses to death and caused \$500,000 damage. The cause of the fire is unknown.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Dr. H. H. Hatcher
In Use For Over Thirty Years
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900 DROPS
ALCOHOL 3 PER CENT.
Vegetable Preparation for Assuaging the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of
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Promotes Digestion, Cleares the Throat and Restores Natural Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
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NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 Doses—35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food Law
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RAILWAY DETECTIVES.

They Trace Those Who Steal or Destroy Property of the Road.

The secret service is a hard game to tackle, but, like all kinds of work, it has its easy jobs. One of them is that of special agent for a railroad. The agent is supposed to trace those who steal or destroy railroad property.

When he is notified that a trunk or other article of baggage is missing he finds out by its number from where it was sent and follows it on the books to the last station where it has been checked. Then he notifies the police in the vicinity between the station where the baggage was last checked and the station where it should have been checked. The police get busy, and probably the property is soon recovered and the thieves put in jail. The baggage is then turned over to the special agent, who notifies the railroad official that he has recovered the stolen goods.

If a freight car is robbed the special agent pursues the same tactics. He finds out where the car was last sealed and the place where the car was reported as having its seal broken. The police or constables in the country between the two points are notified, and if they fail to capture the robbers the railroad may never hear again of the stolen goods. Wherever destruction has occurred to railroad property it is usually police officers who trace and arrest those guilty.

However, the special agent must be a keen judge of human nature and with sufficient tact to make himself popular with the police officers in his territory. Usually he is an old-time detective and is well enough acquainted with detectives and police throughout the country to obtain results where an amateur would fail.

PETRIFIED TREES.

The "Stone Forest" One of California's Natural Wonders.

California, among many other natural wonders, contains a "stone forest." This is located in Sonoma county, only a few miles from the little resort of Calistoga Springs. This "forest" consists of a great many petrified trees, all of which are prostrate.

In respect to the great number of petrified trees and their immense size, the California "stone forest" surpasses that of Arizona. Strange to say, very little is known about these wonderful Sonoma county petrifications—so far as the general public is concerned. Many of these trees are of enormous size. The famous "Queen of the Forest" is a prehistoric redwood about eighty feet long and nearly twelve feet in diameter. It has been broken in several places, and these breaks are as clean as if cut off with a saw. A tree has grown up through one of the breaks and has attained quite a large size. Another giant tree known as the "Monarch" lies near by, which is almost ninety feet long and is without a break. This tree is a fir, and averages ten feet in diameter. Not far away is another giant son of the forest—a redwood that is about sixty feet long and nine feet in diameter. This tree is broken into many hundreds of pieces, yet it retains its shape almost perfectly. Scattered about for the area of several acres are many other pieces of petrification. So perfect has been the transmutation into stone that the grain of the wood still remains very clear, and the variety of the tree may be easily determined.—Scientific American.

Revenged.

"Johnny, I have great news for you. I am going to marry your sister. What do you think about that?"

"I think it serves her right."—Houston Post.

Riches do not consist in the possession, but in the use of things.—Plutarch.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

THE OLD LIBERTY BELL.

History of This Relic of the Revolutionary Patriots.

Overvigorous ringing of the old Liberty bell many years ago on the occasion of the celebration of the Declaration of Independence was what put the crack in it and forever destroyed its resonant tone. It was cast by Pass & Stow in Philadelphia and hung in the belfry of the now historic statehouse in lower Chestnut street early in June, 1753. It contains 2,080 pounds of metal.

Near the top of the bell were cast the words "Proclaim Liberty Throughout All the Land Unto All the Inhabitants Thereof." Prophetic of its destiny, this gave it the name Liberty bell.

When the British army marched on Philadelphia in 1777 the bell was taken down by patriots and carried off in the night to Allentown in order that it might not fall into the hands of the enemy. In 1781 it was returned to the tower of the statehouse.

For more than half a hundred years thereafter the bell was rung and honored on Independence day every year before the crack appeared in it. An effort was made to restore its tone by sawing the crack wider, but this proved of no avail. The bell was finally removed from the tower to a lower story of the statehouse and used only on extraordinary occasions. Subsequently it was rigged up on its original timbers in the vestibule. In 1893 it was exhibited at the Columbian exposition in Chicago.

Shakespeare as an Actor.

Shakespeare once played the ghost in his own "Hamlet." A younger brother of the dramatist in describing the event said that he wore "a long beard and appeared so weak and drooping and unable to walk that he was forced to be supported and carried by another person to a table, at which he was seated among some company."

In "As You Like It" Avon's bard assumed the role of Adam, the old servant, in whom was represented "the constant service of the antique world" and who was "not for the fashions of these times."

Famous Greta Green.

Greta Green, Scotland, became famous for its celebration of irregular marriages. For many years the average number was 500. The ceremony consisted only of an admission, before witness, by the couple that they were husband and wife, this being sufficient to constitute a valid marriage. After this the officiating functionary (for many years a blacksmith, together with two witnesses, signed the marriage certificate.

What He Wanted.

The doctor stood at the bedside and looked gravely down at the invalid. "I cannot hide from you the fact that you are very ill," he said. "Is there any one you would like to see?"

"Yes," said the sufferer faintly. "Who is it?"

"Another doctor."

No Obstruction.

In the course of a trial at Waterbury, Conn., the examiner was trying to get the topography of the country and the relative situation of objects. The witness was asked, "Which way does the road run past your house?" The reply was, "Both ways, your honor, up and down."—Case and Comment.

Touching Him.

Visitor—I saw your husband in the crowd in town today. In fact, he was so close that I could have touched him. Hostess—That's strange. At home he is so close that nobody can touch him!

Acts of Kindness.

If every one did an act of daily kindness to his neighbor and refused to do any unkindness half the sorrow of this world would be lifted and disappear.—Jan MacLaren.

Folios of Science

of science has saved
in all ages more or
to solve, but which have
even up by all. To-day
follies.

It comprises the follow-
ing the circle; second,
the cube; third, trisection;
fourth, perpetual motion;
of mercury; seventh,
some lists put the phre-
nology for the last three and
logy and magic to make

It would seem pos-
sible to square which shall be
in area to a given circle,
but problem in the list,
by the highest author-
ity possible.

The discovery of radium it is
the change of one metal
has been accomplished,
too early to dogmatize
yet.—Chicago Journal.

Real Crouch.

In Washington an old
man was graduated
When the young man
at the end of his first term,
the act that he stood next
to his class. But the old
man was not satisfied.
"The head!" he exclaimed,
"is man? I'd like to know
if I'm sending you to
next to the head! Why
the head, where you ought
to be!"

His was much crestfallen;
on return, he went about his
business, but at the time
he had found himself in
place. When he went
out he felt very proud. It
was news for the old man,
and announcement was made
that he had been promoted
to the place of the class, eh? Well
commentary on Yale uni-
versity!

"In Extremis."

Two of letters was lost their
scaffold two at least died.

Montrose, poet and king of
the king's king, verse king
of the morning of his ex-
istence, the covenant,
well, doubtless to make him
and Montrose was coming

James Graham so careful
of his head is my own I
to it. When Warrington
deal with it as he likes,
and Sir Thomas Moore
of the tower to see
the steps.
for myself coming down,"
and.—Youth's Companion.

Wicked Majority.

Anderson had been employed
on Island estate. This man
leaves off the lawn one fall
a neighbor passing by him.
"Where's the gardener
to work here?"
"He," was the reply.
"The astonished neigh-
bor," he added, "Joined
majority, eh?"
"The gardener interrupted
his voice, "I wouldn't like to
be a good enough man
to know."

American Temperament.

"I," remarked the host,
showing the distinguished
around Newport, "nat-
ure devote ourselves to
regardless of expense."
"I put it that way," ra-
tionally foreigner. "Rather
to yourselves, to expense re-
flects pleasure."—Boston Tran-

Apology Necessary.

"I congratulate you most heartily,"
startled guest at the wed-
ding's happy—uh, I beg your
pardon, I thought I was speaking to
you."
"I accept," the other man re-
plied, "your congratulations,
father of the bride."—Chicago

Not a Success.

"Twister has invented a
new broom that can be used
as a trapeze, a rolling pin, a
law, a lawn mower handle and
a rug. Gearing—he ought to
be busy with a broom like that.
He could if he only knew
just the blamed thing so it
would sweep."—Chicago News.

Ambiguous.

"Did you spend so much money
on your wife's funeral?" asked a man
neighbor.
"Yes," was the reply, "she would
be as much for me and more,
in pleasure."

Sincerity.

"I am absolutely and faithfully what
you are, the noblest gift to man is his
sincerity, for it embraces his integrity
and honor."

Just Like Henry.

"Why do you cry so, Frau
Henry?"
"The sight of Venus reminds me
of my poor dear Henry. He, too,
was always smoking."—Fliegende
Holländer.

"I," said one, in discussing base-
ball, "I don't envy the un-
lucky look at the abuse he gets, and
the pinch of a job."
"I don't know," replied his
friend. "Just think of the hours."
—Appelcott's.

"No!"—No! the guy that killed
the murderer ain't here no more. The
guy pardoned him.

visitor—"What a shame! I've
lost him a lot of roses! What
murderers have you?"—Cleveland

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as possible with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. Direct all communications to: MISS E. M. TILLEY, Newport Historical Rooms, Newco. T. R. I.

HATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1911.

NOTES.

THE GRAVE OF THE FIRST WHITE WOMAN BORN IN NEW ENGLAND.—Among the attractive places for antiquarians to visit, in our State, is the old cemetery in the village of Little Compton, where perhaps is better known as "The Commons," a triangular lot, where the Methodist Church, Congregational Church, and Post Office Building, seemingly stand guard at its several corners. On a recent visit, by the courtesy of Postmaster George F. Hixby, Esq., we were shown the graves where the first white woman born in this State, Elizabeth Pabodie, who died May 21, 1717, and in the 6th year of her age. On the north side of the monument is the following:

Elizabeth Pabodie, Daughter of The Plymouth Pilgrims, John Alden & Priscilla Mullau, The first White Woman Born in New England. On the east side is: "Erected June, 1882." On the south side is the following poetic effusion: "A bud from Plymouth's Mayflower springs, Transplanted here to live and bloom; Her memory ever sweet and young, The centuries guard within this tomb." Her husband, who rests beside her, has this inscription upon his memorial:

Here lyeth buried ye body of William Pabodie, who departed this life December ye 19th, 1707, in ye 38th year of his age.

GRANITE MARKS THE SPOT, ON TOWER HILL, R. I., WHERE A SHIPWRECKED CAPTAIN MURDERED HIS BENEFACTOR.—There has recently been erected a granite pillar, at the spot on Tower Hill road, Wakefield, R. I., where Thomas Carter killed William Jackson, 1751. It was placed there at the expense of Mr. Joseph P. Hazard. It contains the following inscription, cut on its four sides: "This pillar is erected in the memory of William Jackson of Virginia, who was murdered upon this spot by ship Capt. Thomas Carter of Newport, R. I., who, having been shipwrecked and rendered penniless thereby, and being overtaken by Mr. Jackson, who, also, being on his way North, furnished him money and use of a horse to ride. Having arrived at point indicated by the pillar, Carter there murdered his kind and confiding benefactor with a dagger, about the hour of midnight of January 1, 1751. He was tried and convicted of the crime at the village of Tower Hill on April 4, 1761, and was hung in chains upon a gibbet on May 10, 1761, at the eastern foot of Tower Hill at side of the public highway, where the shrieking, as it were, of its chains during boisterous winds at night was the terror of many persons who lived near thereto or passed by."

QUERIES.

6750. PAUL.—Information solicited concerning: 1. Birthplace and parentage of William Paul who left Gravesend, Eng., June 10, 1855, aged 20, in the ship True Love to London, for Bermuda. He settled at Taunton, Mass., 1857. 2. Descendants of Zebulon Paul, born Dighton, Mass., 1754, son of William Paul and Hannah Phillips. He was administrator at Dighton in 1795 for his brother, Seth Paul, who left lands in Lower Canada. 3d. Descendants of Benjamin Paul, born Berkeley, Mass., 1739, removed to Georgia, had children Omar H. Paul and Alabes Paul, at Augusta, 1852. Information solicited concerning descent of every family named Paul or Pauli.—Edward J. Paul.

6751. NOYES.—Information is wanted concerning: 1. Name of wife and date and place of death of Moses Noyes, born in Newbury, Mass., May 12, 1744, son of Moses and Susanah (Jaques) Noyes. 2. Name of wife and date and place of death of Moses Noyes, born in Newbury, Mass., Dec. 16, 1743, son of Moses and Hannah (Smith) Noyes. 3. Rev. William Noyes, Rector of Cheltenham, Co. White, Eng., 1692 to 1616, when he died. When and where he was born, and what were his parents' names?—J. Atkins Noyes.

6752. MACE, LARIFORD, BURT, FROST, STETSON.—Who were the parents of the following: 1. Martha Mace, who married 1764 in Tewksbury, Mass., Samuel Frost, and had Samuel, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. She probably born in Newbury, Mass. 2. Elizabeth Lariford, who married Feb. 12, 1710-11, in Reading, Mass., Thomas Burt, who was born Feb. 18, 1653? 3. Thomas Burt, father of the above Thomas, who married, 1672 at Salem, Mass., Mary Southwick, and died 1635 in Reading? 4. Elder Edmund Frost and wife Thomeasine, they embarked at Ipswich, Eng., for New England, with infant son John about 1735. Also date of their marriage. 5. Lydia—, probably second wife of Samuel Stetson. He

was born 1646; he was in Belmont, Mass., about 1837-3, and died after 1722. I am preparing a genealogy of each of these families and would be glad to correspond with all interested.—Charles B. Whitman.

6753. HERBERT.—From what place did Thomas and Francis Herbert emigrate? They settled in Middletown, N. J., in 1676-77. The children of Francis were Thomas, Francis, Samuel, Obidiah, Elizabeth, Bridget and Mary. Francis died 1719, left wife Hannah, was buried on his land in Middletown, N. J. In his will he reserves one acre for burying ground. I wish to get all the information I can concerning these Herberts. Each son of Francis Herbert named a son Richard.—H. L.

6754. CARVER.—I wish to learn some thing of the parents or other ancestors, or brothers and sisters, or their descendants, of David Carver, who was a resident of Granby, Hampshire Co., Mass., in 1780, and who shortly after that time, moved to Helron, Conn., where he died in about 1800. Correspondence solicited.—H. L.

6755. WILLIAMS.—In Pendergast's "Cromwellian Invasion of Ireland," among the names of the "Adventurers" who advanced Cromwell money for his warfund, is that of "John Williams, Heltmaker," of Glamorganshire, Wales, who, in 1653, went to Ireland and received for his subscription, lands in Monaghan Co., on which he settled. What family in Wales did this John Williams spring from?—J. Fletcher Williams, St. Paul, Minn.

The author of the "Cornell Genealogy" is about publishing a 2d edition of the Book. He will be grateful to any one who will give him items to make it more complete and correct than the 1st edition. Address: REV. JOHN CORNELL, 7-1-6m Cornell Farm, Newport, R. I.

MIDDLETOWN.

Mr. John E. Holt, Jamestown's oldest citizen, is making a two weeks visit with his daughter, Mrs. Otto Ehrhardt, on Purgatory Road. Mr. Holt, observed his 78th birthday on Monday and is in fairly good health.

An attractive two story bungalow is being built in the large cleared field back of the grove, in which windows predominate. Nearly the entire side of the second story is to be of glass. A wide prospect of the surrounding country is obtained from this position. A modern dairy house, of open-spaced concrete walls, is in process of erection near by. A handsome large artificial pond has been made on the edge of the woods and an ice house put up. The drive through the grove has also been much improved. The committee, Mrs. William J. Peckham chairman, assisted by Mrs. J. Willis Peckham, served sandwiches at 4 p. m., also lemonade, feed tea, cake, and ice cream.

The condition of Mr. Isaac Hazard of Valley Road remains about the same. He still is under the care of a day and a night nurse.

Mr. Lester Albro of New York is spending a ten days' vacation with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Albro.

"Children's Day" at Aquidneck Grange was observed this year as a picnic which was held at Beisban in the Woods, Wednesday. As is the custom in Grange meetings, the gathering included not only children and their mothers, but the fathers as well, in all, over 70. There were many games for the children who also found the grounds well fitted with swing chairs, inter-boarded, swinging rings, basket ball nets, etc., and the American flag at the main head.

Rev. Arthur Rogers, D. D., of Westchester Pa., preached before a congregation Sunday morning which completely filled the chapel of St. Columba, a large party of summer residents coming across from Little Compton by motor boat. The services were conducted by the rector, Rev. Jatta Griswold, assisted by Rev. John B. Diman. The offering, which was large, was for the benefit of the General Clergy Relief Fund for elderly and retired clergymen.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carr of Greer End ave. have been entertaining this week Mrs. Jessie Anderson and her elder daughter Jessie. Mrs. Anderson, who formerly resided on the Emory estate in this town, has been living for a number of years with Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Smith (both of Middletown) at North Attleboro, Mass. During this time Mrs. Anderson's younger daughter, Isabelle, has been with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carr. Mr. Anderson was formerly Mrs. F. J. Emory's gardener and florist and met a tragic death in Newport some years ago.

On Thursday evening, of this week, the regular Grange night, Dr. H. J. Wheeler, of Rhode Island College, spoke before Aquidneck Grange upon the subject, "How can the farm profits be increased."

The annual ball of the Newport chateaux was held at Masonic Hall on Thursday evening and like its predecessors was a complete success.

Election of Officers.

Newport Country Club.
Directors—Edward J. Berwind, Henry A. C. Taylor, James Stillman, Robert Walton Goelet, Alfred O. Vanderbilt, Henry O. Havener, Jr.
Executive Committee—Edward J. Berwind, Henry A. C. Taylor, James Stillman, Robert Walton Goelet.
President—Edward J. Berwind.
Secretary and Treasurer—George W. Bachelder, Jr.

"Meet Me at Barney's."

A BARGAIN.

Square Piano

Made by Hallett & Davis,
Only \$38.

Good Condition, Nice
Appearing Case.

BARNEY'S

Music Store,

140 Thames Street.

LITTLE RHODY'S BIG FAIR
Rhode Island's Only Fair - New England's Best Fair
SEPT 12 13 14 15
TUES., SEPT. 12 The Day to See the BIG EXHIBITS
WED., SEPT. 13 GRANGE DAY
Annual Address by President Rowland G. Hazard
THURS., SEPT. 14 GOVERNOR'S DAY
Annual Address by President Rowland G. Hazard
FRIDAY, SEPT. 15 CHILDREN'S DAY
All Children Under 15 Years ADMITTED FREE
Bigger and EXHIBITIONS Than Ever Before
Including Live Stock, Farm Implements, Household and Dairy Products, Fruits and Vegetables, Flowers and Plants, Textiles, Art, Labor Saving Appliances, etc.
FAST RACING EVERY AFTERNOON
SPRINGER TRACK
PREMIUMS AND PURSES ALL GREATLY INCREASED
FREE VAUDEVILLE SHOW Carley
DAILY, 10 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. In front of the Grand Stand
SPECIAL RATES from all points ADMISSON 50 CENTS

8 28 8w

Our Business Building Principle

There's something more than the mere giving of a full round dollar's worth of merchandise for every dollar spent necessary to the permanent growth of a business now-a-days. Beyond its durability and service qualities merchandise must possess the power to please indefinitely, it must have character and individuality. Must get away from the commonplace and be in a class by itself. This principle was recognized by us long ago and has been carried out to such a marked degree that many who do not take the pains to undeceive themselves are influenced by an impression that Titus things must be a little more expensive than things to be found in some other stores. That is a compliment to our judgment, and in a way is a reward for our painstaking and careful study of the markets; but it is also injustice to us and to yourselves, for there's not a thing you'd like to have but can be had from this stock of superior merchandise at as little if not less than you would pay for common-place things at many another store where the evident cheapness of things hints at the little price.

A Solid Mahogany Arm Chair.

One of 50 or more on our floor at this minute illustrates the point in question perfectly, its dignity, its perfect details—its soft dull finish all convey at once the impression of superiority—yet the price is no more than you'd be asked to pay for a very ordinary affair in the majority of stores.

\$7.50

A. C. TITUS CO.

225-229 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

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To WASHINGTON and the SOUTHLAND.

TWO LUXURIOUS TRAINS
FEDERAL EXPRESS Through service. You pass through New York without changing cars. To ladies traveling alone this is a great advantage. These trains are splendidly equipped—ventilated buffet parlor cars and dining car in either direction.
COLONIAL EXPRESS Daily except Sundays. Through sleeping cars between Boston and Philadelphia and Washington. Due Washington at 9:45 a. m. Prompt connection for all Southern Winter Resorts.
Excursion Tickets Now On Sale.
For information write A. C. Smith, General Passenger Agent, New Haven, Conn.
NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD.

UNNECESSARY TRAVEL AVOIDED IS COMFORT EARNED

Telephone service saves unnecessary travel as well as the cost of it.
Have YOU a Telephone at Home?
PROVIDENCE TELEPHONE CO.,
CONTRACT DEPT., 142 SPRING STREET.

PURCHASE OF

Egg Lobsters Discontinued.

The attention of all concerned is directed to the following:
On and after May 18, 1911.
No egg bearing lobsters will be purchased by the Commissioners of Inland Fisheries until further notice. All such lobsters when taken, must therefore be returned to the water in good condition, immediately after capture, as provided by law
E. W. BARNES, Superintendent.

Too Much Toothbrush.

It is possible to err in the direction of a too free use of the toothbrush. "Once a day for three minutes is sufficient," writes a dentist in the Family Doctor of London. "Even in using a toothbrush once a day it is better not to rub it directly across the surface of the teeth, but to slant it, holding the point down so that it cleans the spaces between the teeth as well as the front of the teeth and removes the full force of the contact from the teeth. I have had many patients who have literally rubbed the enamel from their teeth by the excessive use of a brush. The average person uses a brush too much and not too little. In addition to being careful with the brush, it is also important to see that the bristles are soft and not hard. Tooth powder should be used only once a day."

READY

Friday, August 25,

The Common Law,

—BY—
Robert W. Chambers,

—AT—
CARR'S,

DAILY NEWS BUILDING

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., August 21, A. D. 1911.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Plaintiff, vs. JULIA GREENLEIGH, Defendant.
Petition to this Court, their petition in writing, praying that Maria L. Brown, Widow, or some other suitable person, be appointed Administratrix of the estate of said Middle town, who deceased intestate.
It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the eighteenth day of September next, at 10 o'clock a. m., and that notice thereof be published for four consecutive days, once a week at least, in the Newport Mercury.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, August 16th, 1911.
Estate of Julia Greenleigh.
AN INSTRUMENT in writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Julia Greenleigh, late of said Newport, deceased, is presented for probate, and the same is referred to a referred to the fifth day of September next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room, in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, August 16th, 1911.
Estate of James T. Woodward.
William Woodward, Executor to Rhode Island, of the Will of James T. Woodward, late of the City, County and State of New York, deceased, presents his first and final account with the estate of said deceased, for allowance; and the same is referred to the fifth day of September next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room, in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

New Shoreham, R. I., August 7, 1911.
THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the town of New Shoreham, Administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of the estate of LORENZO LITTELL, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned, on or before the first day of September next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room, in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

ALTON H. MOTT, Administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, August 9th, 1911.
Estate of William A. Peckham, Junior.
JOEL PECKHAM, Guardian of the person and estate of William A. Peckham, Junior, now, presents his fourth account with the estate of said ward, for allowance; and the same is referred to the fifth day of August, instant, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room, in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

Rhode Island State College

FOUR YEAR COURSES, with standard requirements, for entrance, leading to the B. S. degree.

Two Year Agricultural, Industrial and Domestic Art Courses leading to certificate.

All Free of Tuition for Rhode Islanders.

Expenses low. Health conditions unsurpassed. Excellent dormitory accommodations for men. Unsurpassed dormitory accommodations for women, under competent and careful supervision.

Forty minutes' travel from Providence, sixteen to eighteen trains daily. Country life. Favorable surroundings.

Write for catalogue or visit us. Address, HOWARD EDWARDS, President, Kingston, Rhode Island.

8-12-6w

Newport Casino

CONCERTS

Every Sunday Evening From 8 to 10 o'clock.

Admission to the grounds DURING THE CONCERT

25 cents.

IT'S IT.

Cheapest and Best Will not stain Water Acid and Alkali Proof Waterproof and fire-resisting Requires no painting for many years Coated both sides, won't rot underneath Can be used on steep or flat roofs Can be applied over old roofs Elastic and flexible Fire-resisting.

WHAT IS IT?

CONGO

Never-Leak Roofing.

WHO DOES IT?

BILL SHEPLEY,

7 Oak Street.

REPORT

OF THE condition of THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business June 7, 1911.

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts \$28,547.30
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured 1,791.00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation 109,712.00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds 2,722.00
Bonds, securities, etc. 105,421.21
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures 8,500.00
Due from approved reserve agents 124,074.11
Checks and other cash items 4,233.22
Exchanges for clearing houses 1,835.00
Notes of other National Banks 1,835.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents 27.42

LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:
Specie 15,321.78
Legal-tender notes 1,791.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation) 5,070.34

LIABILITIES.
Capital stock paid in \$100,000.00
Surplus fund 20,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid 25,000.00
National Bank notes outstanding due to other National Banks 4,588.49
Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks 29,777.72
Individual deposits subject to check 32,745.44
Demand certificates of deposit 11,912.62
Certified checks 275.33
Bills payable, including certificates of deposit for money borrowed, 50,000.00

Total \$722,821.15

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, I, George H. Froud, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of June, 1911.

PAOKER BRAMAN, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: Edward B. Sherman, Ralph R. Barker, F. R. Coggeshall, Directors.

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State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, I, Henry C. Stevens, Jr., Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of June, 1911.

PAOKER BRAMAN, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: Albert K. Sherman, George W. Sherman, William Stevens, Directors.

NOTICE To Taxpayers!

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF TAXES: City Hall, Newport, R. I.
The tax bills for 1911 are now in my hands for collection and must be paid on or before August 31, 1911.

The time allowed by the Representative Council for the payment of this tax expires on the thirty-first day of August, 1911, and according to said ordinance (as authorized by the laws of the State) all taxes not paid on or before that date shall carry, until collected, a penalty at the rate of 12 per centum per annum.

Checks accepted. Office hours 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

E. W. HIGBEE, Collector of Taxes.

RHODE ISLAND STATE COLLEGE.

STANDARD COURSES IN
Agriculture } B. S. Degree
Engineering }
Applied Science }
Home Economics }

SHORT COURSES (Two Years) in
Agriculture } Certificate
Mechanic Arts }
Domestic Economy }

Free Tuition, Excellent Equipment, Board \$3.75 per week; lodging, heat, light, 84 cents per week. Standard entrance requirements for degree courses. Location beautiful, healthful and accessible.

Address STATE COLLEGE, Kingston, R. I.

SHOES

FOR EVERY NEED, AT THE

T. Mumford Seabury

214 Thames Street.

Singleton—Do you believe in the old adage about marriage in haste and repent in leisure? Wedderly—No, I don't. After a man marries he has no leisure.—Smart Set.

To be candid, speak of the present as though they were absent. To be charitable, speak of the absent as though they were present.—Lippincott's.